THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 8 APRIL, 1837. [NO. 9384.

FOR LONDON —The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons, *Thos. Mackie*, Commander.—apply to

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row. 8th April, 1837.

FOR LONDON CALLING AT TELLICHERRY ONLY.—The *Cambridge*, 802 Tons, *J. A. Douglas*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, will sail about 5th April. Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* where plans of the cabins may be had.—Bombay 8th April 1837.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship SEVERN, Captain *H. Wake*, of 600 tons, register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and a surgeon attached. A great portion of her cargo being engaged, will positively sail on the 20th instant. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to *Captain Wake* at their office.—Bombay 8th April, 1837.

FOR LONDON, the BARQUE "REGULUS," 400 tons, *John Edgar*, Commander, can accommodate a few passengers comfortably, and will have quick dispatch. Apply to *Messrs. McGregor, Brownrigg, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 18th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Sailing 12th instant. The EUCLES, Captain *Smith*, has two Cabins disengaged, apply to the Captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 8th April 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" "Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, April 8, 1837.

FOR BOURBON, TOUCHINGAT COCHIN, LA' NAVARIN" *Captain* B. Guerin, will be dispatched in a few days, has excellent accommodations for a few passengers, for passge apply to THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co,—Nesbit lane, 8th April, 1837.

FOR MACAO, the fine barque *Tranquilidade*, of 300 tons burthen, Capiain F, J. Morquis, will be dispatched about the middle of May, for freight or passage apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES AND Co.—Nesbit lane, 4th April 1837.

N. B. The opium landed at Macao, free of import duties, and deposited in the Government godowns, subject to the rent of 4 dollars per chest only provided it is exported to Lintin, or any other place, within six months, and on the same being sold at Macao, an additional six dollars per chest, will be charged. The Macao Government are responsible for the safety of the opium, during the time it remains in their godowns.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Bark HAIDEE, *W. D. Messiter*, commander, will positively leave for above port on or about the 15th instant, for Freight or or Passage apply to *Nanjee Jahacurn* or Capt. *Messiter* on board.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits of *Samuel Root*, late a Pilot in the Marine Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Eastablishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer, Esquire*, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

SUPREME COURT.—Application has been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of Assistant Surgeon *Robert Liddell*, Lieutenant *Edward Deacon*, Ensign *William Denman*, Lieutenant *James Frederick Turner*, Veterinary Surgeon *John Wheatbread Sturges*, respectively in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, Seaman *John McDonald*, Seaman *William Parry*, Seaman *William Swift*, Seaman *George Ray*, Seaman *Henry Reynolds*, Seaman *Michael Talion*, Purser's Steward *John Nixon*, *John Duncan*, late a Steward of the Ship *William Nicol*, *William Andrew Pauper*, Boatswain *Stephen Cordar*, *Mr. Gordon Rose*, and *Mr. Archibald McKillop*, severally deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer, Esquire*, as the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 7th day of April, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits of Thucker *Lall Inderjee*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Lalvlouee*, widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 6th day of April 1837.

J. P. LARKINS, *Petitioner's Proctor.*

મરનાર•ઠકર•લાલ•જનદરજી•શ્રી•મુબઇ જનો•હીનકુ•રહેવાશી•હતો•તેની•શરવે•મા લ•મીલકતનુ•અખત્યાર•નામુ•લેવા•શાકુ• શ્રી•મુમબજની•જુદીકોરટની•શુપરીમ•કો રટમો•એ•મરનારની•વીઢવા•લાલવકુબે • અરજ•કીધેછે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વારતે શરવે•લોકો•એકોએ•હેનાં•બાબશતા•હોયે તેનાંઓને•અકેર•થાયે—તારીખ ૬ કી•આ પરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

જે—પી—લારકીનશ

અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Tastament of *Parvuttybye*, widow of *Mahdowsett Sewsunkersett*, late of Bombay Hindoo. Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Janordunjee Ramchundersett*, and *Succaram Walljee*, the Executors named in and appointed by the said Will, all persons interested are hereby apprized.—Dated this 7th day of April, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,—*Proctor.*

कैलासवासी पार्वती बाई तो लादव सेट सोव शंकरसेट मुंबईकर हांदुवो वीद्या याचे सेवटील मृत्युपत्र व लेखा चा आखत्यार त्यापत्रांत जनार्धनजी रामचंद्र सेट व सखाराम वालजी थां स वकील जावे लीहून ठरावीले आहे त त्यांस द्यावा म्हणुन मुंबईतील सूप्रो म कोर्ट जुडीकेटर येथे अर्जी दालो आहे त्यास ज्यांचा यांत समंध असेल त्यासवीस जावरून कळावें ता. ७ वो अप्रेल सन्न १८३७.

यच. उबर्‍यु. मारीस वकील.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay, *W. Thacker and Co.* Calcutta.—Bombay, 8th April 1837.

BELLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s 1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1837.

NOTICE.—*Nasserwanjee and Pestonjee* beg to acquaint their customers and the public that they have just received a supply of the very best Howaheilanah black tea and will dispose of the same at the reasonable rate of 15 Rs. per box, china guglets and basons, complete sett.—No. 27 Apollo street.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—With reference to the Meeting held on the 23d ultimo, I now publish for general information an Abstract Statement of the Funds, which were made over to me on the 1st instant, by H. J Leighton, Esquire, the late Secretary.

Balance in Union Bank,....Co's. Rs.	158937	13	11
In Government Securities, viz.			
4 per Cent. Paper, Siccas 37200 or Co.'s	39680	0	0
5 per Cent... ,,.... ,, 19000 ,, ..,,	20266	10	8
Total Co.'s Rupees	218884	8	7

Errors Excepted,
ADAM F. SMITH,
Secy. Bengal Provident Society.

Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In the Cash Balance, Government Paper, Estimated Value of Landed Property, &c. the different Classes are interested as under, viz.

		Estimated value of Landed Property Co's Rs.	Company's Paper Sicca Rupees or	Company's Rupees,	Cash in Union Bank.	Estimated further Dividends from Palmy and Co's Rs. Estate.	Total Funds of each Class Co's Rs.	Shares in Force.
1st	Class.	0	0	0	190 7	703	19740	789
2d	,,	0	0	0	3039	114	3153	210
3d	,,	0	0	0	15259	398	15757	117
4th	,,	0	0	0	11041	227	11268	114
5th	,,	0	0	0	3491	141	3632	65
6th	,,	0	0	0	22487	411	22898	148
7th	,,	15000	0	0	27855	215	43070	186
8th	,,	0	1000	1066	942	133	2141	76
9th	,,	0	6000	6400	2573	196	9169	62
10th	,,	15000	13000	13866	23469	313	52648	105
11th	,,	0	5000	5333	21362	113	26808	66
12th	,,	0	0	0	360	71	431	65
13th	,,	0	19000	20266	3353	21	23642	68
14th	,,	0	2000	2133	2095	362	4595	74
15th	,,	0	8900	9493	1196	0	10689	51
16th	,,	0	1300	1386	178	0	1564	7
Suspense Account.		0	0	0	1189	0	1189	0
		30000	56200	59913	350931	3518	252392	2132

Errors Excepted,
ADAM F. SMITH,
Secy, Bengal Provident Society.

Calcutta, No 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

☞ Fractional parts of a rupee have been omited for the greater convenience of printing.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—In pursuance of the Resolution of the late Meeting to bring the affairs of the Society to a final close, the following Dividends will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after *Saturday the 1st Proximo*, to Subscribers or their Representatives, *on the Original Certificate of admission* being *surrendered as a discharge to the Society*, and evidence furnished of the existance of the Nominees at noon of the 23d February, 1837, viz.

3d	Class	90	Co.'s Rs	per Share,	being	3d	Dividend.	
4th	,,	70	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	2nd	,,	
6th	,,	85	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	,,	,,	
9th	,,	130	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	1st	,,	
11th	,,	150	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	,,	,,	
13th	,,	300	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	,,	,,	
14th	,,	50	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	,,	,,	
15th	,,	300	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	,,	,,	
16th	,,	200	,,	,, ... ,....	,,	,,	,,	

ADAM SMITH,
Secy. Bengal Provident Society.

Calcutta, No. 1, Mission Row, 9th March, 1837.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by Auction by Messrs. FRITH AND Co. on Thursday the 13th Inst,. at 4 P. M. a House with Ground situated in the Tellowdey or Wittulwady Assessed under No. 4, outside the Fort belonging to the late *Wellowba Pandowjee*—further particulars will appear in next Week's Papers,—Nesbit Lane, 8th April 1837.

AUCTION, on Wednesday next the 12th April *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for Sale by Auction at 11 A. M at their Rooms 5 Handsome Transpaiencies representing gothic Windows each measuring 9 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 5 in—5 do. do. representing Windsor Castle, Warwick Castle, Conway Castle, Tintern Abbey and Richmond each measuring 5 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 5 in. with pullies, rollers &c. complete, the above are worthy of attention—also a quantity of ubleached sheeting, Zebra Dresses, Europe Shawls, Pieces of Brown and White Duck Neck Stocks, an Invoice of Plated Ware of superior manufacture, just landed, consisting of Double and Single light Wall Shades Snuffers &c. six light Girandoles, an assortment of Handsome Porcelain Table ornaments, Cut Tumblers, Buggy and Jockey Whips, Black and Drab Silk Hats, an Invoice of Office Books, Ess. Peppermint Superior Eau de Cologne, superior Europe Oil Skin; Handsome Bird Cages, Manilla Cheroots, a quantity of very superior Gunpowder manufactured by "Hall" and is much approved of, Bundles of Wire Thread, Silk Stockings, Cotton Socks, Color'd Crape Books, Lucifers, and a variety of useful household furniture.

AT 1 A. M.

A Dennett, Horse and Harness, the Horse particularly steady in Harness, a Buggy, Horse and Harness, a Pair of Bengal Studbred mares, 15 1, 6 years old high, fast goers and steady in either single or double Harness, an Iron Grey Galloway, a Grey charger, a Dark Grey Horse 15 2 sound and quiet, is well broke and has fine action, a Grey Galloway a smart saddle horse, goes fast in Harness and is sound and quiet—a Chesnut stud bred Horse 14 2 high pleasant in saddle and fast and steady in Buggy together with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 8th April, 1837.

NEW BOOKS PER LATE ARRIVALS.

MILITARY.

Simplification of H. M.'s and the H. E. I. Compy's Mutiny Acts and Articles of War—Proposed Military Police and Legislative enactments for Courts of Inquiry, Inquests, and Courts of Requests, to render crying down credit, a bar to the cognizance of Soldiers debts—precedents confirmed by authority, the curtailment and simplification of Trials by Courts Martial; by Captain Hough of the Bengal Establishment 1836. 7

The Miltary Catechism by Captain Doyle, Royal Irish Fusileers..... 2

The New Manual and Platoon Exercises. 2

The New Field Exercises and Evolutions of the Army, 1833..... 6

Abstract of.....do.....do.....1834... 5

The Milittary Catechism by Colonel McGregor.... 3

In the Press and will be published in all this month, A compendium of the Law of Evidence in Criminal proceedings, and especially as it regards the practice of Military Courts..... 2

Life of General Hugh Mackay of Scoury, C. in C. of the Forces in Scotland 1689 and 1690—Col. Commandant of the Scottish Brigade in the Service of the States General, and a Privy Councillor in Scotland, by John Mackay Esqr. of Rockfield—1836 6

The Art of Drawing and Coloring from Nature, Birds-Beasts Fishes and Insects by N. Whittock Esq with 24 Plain and 24 Colored Drawings, from Original paintings by Morland, Vernet, Howet, Le Cave. 10

STATIONARY.

A very large supply *Per Haidee* from Calcutta; consisting of, Yellow double crown, Pink, Fawn, and Blue crown, Foolscap, Blotting, white and red,—red and black Ink Powders, Wafers; large and small Ink stands, Pink double crown, Satin Glazed and Hot pressed, Foolscape, Letter, and note paper, Damask and Watered, Fancy and Gilt, Letter, Note and Foolscap paper, Glazed note paper, Steel Pens, holders, desk and pocket pen Knives, Black lead Pencils. &c. &c. &c.

Improved patent Elastic silver steel Metalic pens, Seals, Blank Books, Quills, Writing Demy, Swan Quills, Large thin Post, Red tape, Indian Rubbers, Yellow double crown, Superfine cut laid Foolscape, ditto Demy, large thin laid post, Blue and Yellow Wove, large thin and thick blue Wove, Post Qto. hot pressed, do. laid post, yellow Wove post glazed, Brass screw patent Ink Glasses, pewter ter. Do. narrow, middle and wide Red Tape; Wafers large and small of mixed colors, Red and black, Perrys double patent pens with medium, fine and broad points, steel nibs, patent Ink stand Powders for Perrys patent pens; Pocket Globes for Children in cases containing the several Inhabitants and Animals of the Earth in Colored Drawings.

Fancy ornaments, Chiffonier, Bijeuteries per *Severn* from London, consisting of Handsome China vases of the latest fashions Figures &c in China.

ON SALE.—Printed and Lithographed Blank Furlough certificates, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Visiting and Invitation Cards, Ivory, Glazed, Satin, gilt, plain and black edged, Perpetual Souvenirs, pocket size, with Pencils.

Circulating Library Church Lane,—J. J. MALVERY.

EUROPE AND OTHER GOODS.—*Beck and Co.*, respectfully invite attention to the undermentioned articles recently received for sale on commission, vizt. white and black monumental marble Slabs, measuring 17½ inches by 15, 20 by 15 and 45 by 25—Sardines both in oil and butter, superfine Bengal Cabin Biscuit from an eminent European House in Calcutta, Violins complete, an elegant Dessert Service of mother o'pearl shell, very elaborately and beautifully carved, a superb China lacquered screen in 8 pieces, and eight feet in height, very superior imitation Havannah Segars made of the much esteemed Sandoway Tabacco, and various other articles deserving notice,—Apollo House, 8 April, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—BECK AND Co. on Tuesday 11th Instant, will submit for public outcry at their Rooms and for the most part sell without limit the following Goods, viz: 200 boxes of excellent Eau de Cologne, 50 dozens of Lavender water, 150 gross of Tobacco Pipes, a few dozen bottles of Peppermint Lozenges, Sporting Gun powder in 1 lb cannisters, China Preserves in 6 jar cases, Sundry Oilmans Stores, consisting of Sauces of sorts, Vinegar Pickles, Anchovey Paste, &c., a capital Kent Bugle, Bengal Table Cloths large, about 200 boxes of Bengal Segars, a few Cases of Hollands Gin, some Blank account Books, Pocket Bibles neatly gilt and lettered, a neat Dinner Service of Crockery ware, Sundry Wines and Liquors, Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles, Horses and other Cattle that may offer.—Appollo House, 8th April 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next the 13th April YATES AND Co. will sell by public Auction, a large quantity of Table cloths, diaper Towelling, an Invoice of Europe manufactured Iron door hinges, 100 Hams Lascar Caps, Jean and long cloth, and a variety of Sundries.

At 1 P. M. There will be put up several Horses and a buggy.—Meadow Street, 8th April 1837.

ON SALE. AT SPRAGUE FRITH AND Co.—GUNTER AND HOOPERS COOLING MACHINES, of the following sizes.

1	Bottle Cooling Machine.			
2	Bottle	ditto	ditto.	
3	ditto	ditto	ditto. 1	metal water bottle.
4	ditto	ditto	ditto. 1	ditto. ditto.
5	ditto	ditto	ditto. 1	ditto. & butter Cooler.
7	ditto	ditto	ditto. 2	ditto. ditto.
12	ditto	ditto	ditto 2	ditto. ditto.

1 and 2 Maund Magazines for Salts and Saltpetre Butter Coolers with a metal water bottle.

ALSO.

G. and H.s' Improved double metal water Coolers.

AND.

GLAUBER SALTS FOR THE ABOVE.

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro.

Lisbon Wine, light colour, Sweet, and plain, in pipes, halves, and fifths.

Tinto in pipes, and Port Wine, "bottled in Portugal," from the respectable House of *Joze Vieria Pimenta* Senr. "Lisbon" apply to THOS. JEFFRIES, AND CO.—Nesbit lane, 8th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Ex "*Balfour*" from Rio do Janeiro.

Sherry, pale and amber colour direct from the House of Messrs. Lauzare and Co. Xeres (Andalusia) in Pipes halves, quarters, and sevenths. Apply to

THOMAS JEFFERIES, and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 8th April 1837,

FOR SALE.—Ex "Balfour" from Rio de Janeiro, Grahams Geneva of very superior quality in stone bottles, apply to THOMAS JEFFRIES, and Co.—Nesbitt lane, 8th April 1837.

FOR SALE.—Recently imported "a small quantity of Clarets, Chateau Marguax" and "Saint Julien" the former 15 Rupees per dozen aud the latter 12 Rupees per do.in cases of one dozen each apply, to THOMAS JEFFRIES, AND Co.

Nesbitt line 8th April 1837.

FOR SALE, at the shop lately occupied by Captain Lartique on the top of Pestonjee and Mervanjee shop, a few cases of the undermentioned Wines &c. at moderate price, to close the concern.

Lafitte, Sauterne, St. Julien, Chateau Margo, Sparkling Burgundy, Sardines, St. Estephe, Larose, Lafitte, Chateau Latore, Marrasquino, Liquors, Champaigne, Hermitage, Kinsanwasser.—Bombay, 7th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A boat of the following dimensions.

Length	26	feet	10 inches
Breadth	8	,,	11 ,,
Depth	3	,,	1 ,,

Perfectly new, completly found in masts rigging, sails &c. of the best materials, built on an approved model and is in every way adapted for a Ships Long boat or a gentleman's sailing boat. The same may be seen and price kuown on application to *Cowajee Pestonjee.—Forbes Street*

FOR SALE.—A small batch of Champagne just received, apply at the godowns of

W. S. GREY.

Rampart Row, 8th, April, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per Carnatic, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 8th April, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes* and Co., a small quantity of superior Hock from Messrs. *Escombe* and *Sidebotham* at Rs. 35 per dozen, for quantities of not less than three dozen, and cash.--Bombay, 8th April, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row 8th April, 1837.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE.—Has just received and exposed for sale at his rooms, 13 Hummums Street, opposite to *Yates and Co.'s*, a variety of vocal and instrumental music, Guitars with patent screw heads, Carriage and Buggy harnesses, Hunting and Side Saddles. Rich gilded and varnished table covers, dish and plate mats; Black and Green oil cloth, Coloured oil cloth for covering Pianos, and also for floors Mahogany and Rosewood dressing glasses of the richest plate glass, gold and silver watches,—Bronze ink stands camel hair pencils;—Belsham's George 3d.—Beauties of Bacon &c. &c. and many other articles, too numerous for the limits of an advertisement.—Bombay, 8th April, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given.—That the undersigned will dispose of by Lottery on Monday, the 15th May next, a House and ground situate in the vicinity of Baboola Tank, Mazagon Road, and belonging to the Estate of the late BYRAMJEE COWASJEE. The property will be drawn for at 2 o'clock P. M., should 12 of the Subscribers be present, and any one that may not have paid his subscription prior to the Lottery taking place will forfeit all advantages should he become the winner. Subscribers who have not yet paid the amount of their Subscription are requested to do so without delay to Messrs. FRITH, and Co.—Bombay, 8th April 1837.

SORABJEE BYRAMJEE,
DADABHOY BYRAMJEE.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

1 Warehouses No. 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Wassoodew Wittojee*, hath contracted to sell to *Meghjee Mooljee* and *Premjee Mooljee*, all that range of Building together with the ground on which the same is standing, situate without the fort Walls of Bombay, Assessed under No. 25 on the Eastern part of the Calbadavy Road, any person, or persons, having claim, or demand, on the same, or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known to Messrs. *Morgan* and *Armitage*, Solicitors, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise, the same will be precluded therefrom,—Dated this 7th day of April, 1837.

ખબર•ઈ્આંથી•આપીએચજે—વાશ્રુદેવ•વીકુજીએ•ચાલ•એઇ્ક•જમીન•શ્રાઠે•મઝાજી•મુલજી•તથા•પરેમજી•મુલજીને•વેચ તી•આપવાનુ•શાકુ•ઈીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી•બાઇ્રઝોટ•ઇ્કાલ બાદેવીનાં•ઉગમનનાં•ભાગના•રશ્તા•ઉપર છે•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો•આંઇ્ક ૨૫ છે• એ•ઉપર•ઇ્રએઇ્ક•લોઇ્ક•અથવા•લોઇ્કનો • ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો•અથવા•બીજી•ઇ્કાંઇ્ક રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•એ•ચાલ•ઉપર•અથવા•તેમોનાં•ઇ્કાંઇ્ક•ભાગ•ઉપર• પોચનો•ઈીએતો•તેનાંએાને•બંણ•ઇ્કરવે•મીરશી અરશ•મારગીન•તથા•આરમીટેજ•વકીલોને•બઇ્રર•ઇ્કરે—મુદતપઢી•ઇ્કાંઇ્કનો•દાવો•ઇ્કબુલ•ઇ્કરશે•નઢી—તારીખ ૭ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 8th April, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A Bungalow delightfully situated at Khandallah, for terms apply to Messrs. *Frith and Co.*—Nesbit Lane, 8th April, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 28th March, 1837.

No. 152.—The leave of absence granted to Colonel J. Morse Commanding at Sholapore, under date the 25th ultimo, to proceed to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 31st instant, on the same account.

No. 153.—The furlough to Europe, granted to Lieutenant H. C. Jones of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 15th October 1833, is extended to the 6th instant, the date of his arrival at the Presidency.

No. 154.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Major W. Stirling of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 9th of October 1831, and to Assistant Surgeon W. Deacon, under date the 8th of January 1835, for the benefit of their health, and extended on the 31st January last, is prolonged up to the date of their respective arrivals in Bombay.

No. 155.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to Ensign A. Hall of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 21st May 1836, and extended on the 25th October and 22nd December last, for the benefit of his health is further prolonged for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 156.—Captain J. D. Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th instant to the 30th proximo, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs; Captain Chalmers of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, conducting his duties during his absence, on his resposibility.

No. 157.—Lieutenaut J. C. Bate, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th March to the 15th May next, to visit the Presidency on private affairs; Lieutenant Hamilton of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, conducting his duties during his absence, on his responsibility.

No. 158.—The following promotions are made:—

1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain T. R. Billamore to be Major, Lieutenant T. Foulerton to be Captain, and Ensign H. W. Prescott to be Lieutenant, in succession to Reynolds retired.—Date of Rank. 2nd March 1837.

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign H. Richards to be Lieutenant, vice Morison.—9th do. do.

No. 159.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. F. Hay of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry to act as Staff Officer, and to hold charge of the Treasure Tumbril at Balmeer, during the absence of Lieutenant Supple on sick certificate.

Lieutenant H. W. Diggle of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Maharatta Languages to His Majesty's 40th Regiment, during the absence of Brevet Captain Adamson.

Colonel T. Valiant of His Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, to assume the command of Deesa, on the departure of Brigadier Brooks from the Station.

Lieutenant F. F. Taylor of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Staff Officer to the Departments proceeding to Balmeer

No. 160.—Mr. Henry Heyman is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 7th March 1837.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Davies of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 7th March 1837.

No. 161.—The following Native promotions are made.—

Corps of Store Lascars.

First Tindal Balloo Nursoo to be Syrang, vice Ellapah Nursoo pensioned --Date of Rank 1st January 1837.

First Tindal Govind Jewajee, to be Syrang, vice Vencoo Sewoo pensioned do..do..do.

No. 162.—The following appointments are made:—

Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor George Smith to be Conductor, and Acting Sub-Conductor Frederick Sherren to be Sub-Conductor, vice Briscoe retired.—Date of Appointment 4th February 1837.

No. 163.—Captain Malcolm McNeil of the 6th Regiment Madras Light Calvalry, has been appointed by the Government of Fort Saint George, Joint Agent for the purchase of Horse for the Mounted Corps of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, vice Captain Hunter deceased.

No. 164.—Assistant Surgeon H. P. Hathorn of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 165.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution passed in the Political Department, to permit Assistant Surgeon W. Deacon to resume his situation as Civil Surgeon at Bhooj.

Bombay Castle, 30th March, 1837.

No. 166.—Lieutenant Hebbert, Assistant Inspecting Engineer Northern Division of the Army is directed to proceed to Belgaum without delay, and assume charge of the Executive Engineers Office at that Station, until further orders.

No. 167.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Regimental Cash Chests be transported at the expense of Officers drawing the allowance for the command of Troops or Companies, in conformity with the practice which obtains under the Bengal and Madras Presidencies

No. 168.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Company of Pioneers that was moved from Seroor to Poona, and employed under Captain Forster, and the Executive Engineer at Poona, be reunited under the command of Captain Peat.

No. 69.—Lieutenant R. W. Mockler of the 44th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 170.—Major G. Taylor of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, having produced a Medical certificate of his inability to continue to perform active duty, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 171.—Colonel H. C. Baddeley of the 7th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, for the benefit of his health

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1837.

No. 172.—Assistant Surgeon Ryan is directed to resume his duties as Garrison Assistant Surgeon, and Deputy Medical Storekeeper.

No. 173.—Lieutenant H. Jacob of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April, 1837.

No. 174.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. L. Hendley of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer to a Detachment of the Regiment proceeding to Dhoolia, consisting of 276 Rank and File, from the 1st of June last.

No. 175.—Assistant Apothecary Vaz is attached to the Lunatic Asylum in the room of Assistant Apothecary Baccus, who has been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

No. 176.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Private Charles Hexton of the Engineer Corps, be employed under Lieutenant Fulljames in boring for water to the Northward.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1837.

No. 25.—An Order by the Commodore in the Persian Gulf under date the 21st May last on the departure of the Ternate from Bushire to Bombay, directing that Assistant Surgeon Pritchard should be accommodated with a passage to Head Quarters, Bassadore, in the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote, is confirmed.

No. 26.—Mr. Gunner Hambrook is appointed an Acting Pilot, vice Root deceased.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1837.

No. 27.—Assistant Surgeon Ryan, is directed to return to his duty in the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1837.

No. 28.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Rules respecting the engagement of passages on board the Hugh Lindsay or other Government steam vessel.

Three Lists one for each presidency, shall be kept in the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, in which the names of all persons applying for a passage shall be registered; one third portion of the available accommodation being allowed for each List; any person desirous of engaging a passage is required to deposit in the hands of the Paymaster at the Presidency one third of the amount of the regulated passage money, and on the production at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, of a certificate of his having done so, his name will be registered in the List for the Presidency to which he may belong.

The applicants will stand in their respective Registers according to the order in which they pay their deposits, and those who stand first will be allowed priority of choice of accommodation, the order in which the first in each list shall have priority of choice shall be decided by Lot.

Should any of the three lists not be full by the tenth day previous to that fixed for the departure of the vessel, the deficiency shall be made up from either of the other lists, if there are Supernumerary applicants therein, or alternately from both, should there be supernumeraries in two of the lists.

The Paymaster at the Presidency is authorized to receive deposits from persons desirous of eventually securing passage at any period in anticipation, even though the arrangements for the dispatch of the vessel may not have been officially announced.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3d April 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to place assistant Surgeon R. Brown, in charge of the medical duties at the Byculla Schools, vice assistant surgeon Morehead absent on duty, until further orders.

Assistant surgeon Leggett, acting civil surgeon at Sholapoor, resumed charge of the civil duties at that station on the 25th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th March 1837.

Mr. John Pyne, acting judge and session judge of the Concan, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section xiv. of the absetee regulation, to visit the Mahableshwur Hills.

Bombay, Castle, 31st March 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have authorized the civil courts in Candeish to be closed for a period of six weeks under the regulation vi. of 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have authorized the civil courts at Tanna to be closed, with the exception of the moonsiff's court at Callian, from the 25th proximo, until the 9th of June next, under the provisions of regulation vi. of 1834.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

NOTICE

It is hereby notified, that with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all those that have been received at this office for transmission to England between the 11th and the 30th March 1837, both inclusive, were dispatched by the ship Adams, to Liverpool, on the 31st March 1837.

F. BOURCHIER, *Post Master General*

Bombay, General Post Office, 5th April 1837.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE STEAM COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—The letter I had the honor to address to you from this Committee on the 2d ulto:* will have shewn that a communication from His Majesty's Government in reference to the report sent to the India Board on the 1st December 1836—was anxiously sought for. To you who are aware of the many difficulties and disappointments that have been put in the way of a final adjustment of this question, and to those in England who have watched it thro' the many years it has been discussed, this delay will not appear extraordinary. To others who have only recently given attention to it, and who now see its several bearings, and its many claims on Public attention, any hesitation to act on the reasonable and defined plan offered by this Association appears unnecessary and unjust. Doubtless, opponents to the measure are manœuvering to damp the exertion of those who have enlisted in the cause, no such result is produced, and this Committee hope thro' the exertion of their friends in Parliament, shortly to obtain decided information, and also if necessary, to urge an adjustment of the measure. A matter involving as this does public and private interests to vast extent, will not be passed over without ostensi ground for rejection, and as we know of none, since plea of expence has been removed, by the offer of this sociation; it is but reasonable to expect something decid will be done. Yesterday I had the honor of discussing the present position of the plan fully with Lord Willia Bantinck whose support and, assistance we are assu of. His Lordship has not seen Sir John Hobhouse, si the latter received the report of this Association (his ha ing done so on a Deputation on this question, as p ed in the Newspapers was not correct) He was therefore not able to speak as to the present position of the question, with His Majesty's Government and it was his Lordships intention to see Mr. Crawford last evening to fix a day for presenting the Calcutta and Madras Petitions. The number of signatures attached to the former mer is a source of much satisfaction to His Lordship.

In my last I alluded to various articles in the Periodicals in reference to this question and it will be seen their tendency is to urge the East India House to carry out the measure, and to do this, many arguments are used, to shew that the cost will be trifling, "a fraction more than £10,000 a year." At the India House they are perfect masters of the real expense that would attend the establishment of Steam with India, therefore it ought not to be expected, such statements will influence parties there, they may however do mischief and have already hampered this Committee whose great claims to favorable attention was justness and reasonableness of their demand on the India Company. Had the parties at the India House shown any disposition to meet the desire of the public on this question and to lessen the enormous Estimate of expence hitherto advanced, it would have been some earnest of a favorable desire to establish communication with India, as that has not been the case, it is to be feared, that if the project is left in their hands, without a declaration on their part it will be partially done and certainly not, on the comprehensive and useful plan desired by India.

This Association think the cause would have been best served by their liberal offer being supported by every friend to Steam Navigation with India, thereby forcing on the House at least an equally useful measure. In which case had the East House become honest competitions then would have been no question as to who should have the preference. I hope the next communication may convey some more favorable and explicit intelligence.

I have, &c.a.

CHARLES T. HEAD,
Chairman Provisional Committee.

No. 6, Crosby Square, 2d Feb. 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Can you favor me with any tiding of the Packets dispatched hence per *Clairmont*, *Skimmer*, and *Hugh Lindsay*—the respective dates of their Arrival at and departure from Alexandria the routes by which they were forwarded, and the probable time of their reaching England?

Your &c.
A. SUBSCRIBERS,

We have been informed that the packets dispatched by the *Clairmont* and *Skimmer* reached Alexandria on the 19th of January and were forwarded by Steamer on the 1st of February and that those by the *Hugh Lindsay* were forwarded from Alexandria viâ Marseilles on the morning of the 21st of February. ED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR.—Have you read Capt. Melville Grindlays Pamphlet on Steam Navigation. It merits the praise bestowed on it by your Cotemporary for what he has quoted, but it has more the appearance of the Author's being in the service of the Madras and Bengal Committees than of India at large. Why was the Bombay Petition not inserted—surely not because no retaining fee accompanied it in the shape of Agency. It is evident the "Summa Diva is never lost sight of, not even to the last, as may be seen in the concluding advertisement, inserted somewhat in the Spirit of the Epitaph on a Tomb stone in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, in which after a sorrowful lament for the deceased and a tribute to his virtues, the Survivor adds." His inconsolable widow still keeps the Fancy shop Rue Richelien No.—

But the best written Article in the whole work is the letter from "A manufacturer" taken from the Manchester Guardian—

In the hope of some notice of this Pamphlet in your next.

I am &c.
Monday, 3rd April, 1837. AMICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER,

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Your answering the following queries will greatly oblige.

A. CONSTANT READER.

Malligaum, 3d April 1836.

1st. What postage is paid by persons in England on letters sent by them to India by the Overland Route?

2d. What postage do they pay on receiving letters from India by the Overland Route?

3d. Are there any rules as to weight and dimensions of letters in this way, and can you tell me what constitutes a double and single letter in England?

4th. What are Mr. Waghorn's Agency charges on letters sent from England, and which by his advertisement must be paid to Messrs. Smith Elder, and Co., and is there any benefit in sending letters to Mr. Waghorn's address either from India or England?

Of course my two first queries have reference to the charges made in addition to the regular postage on all letters sent from London to the Country.

TRANSIT DUTIES.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE GEORGE LORD AUCKLAND, G.C.B. GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Merchants and others European and Native Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.

1.—That the inland trade of the Bombay Presidency has for years been grievously oppressed by the heavy Transit and Town duties levied thereon, which duties, though totally abolished in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra, 12 months ago, still continue in force thro' the Bombay territories.

2.—That if the abolition of these burthens was found necessary for the relief of the internal trade of those rich and populous provinces, so much more highly favored by nature than this Presidency with the means of internal communication, such a measure is, in the opinion of your Petitioners, far more urgently demanded in the Presidency of Bombay, where no navigable river affords its facilities of transport, where the staples of commerce are fewer and less valuable, the population inferior in number and in wealth, the charges of carriage from the interior heavier, and the burthen of these exactions far more oppressive, not merely in relation to the resourses of the respective countries, but even in the absolute amount levied.*

3.—That the inhabitants of this Presidency hailed with the greatest satisfaction the prospect which they saw so liberally held out of this valuable Boon being conferred

* Not received probably lost in the *Skimmer*.—ED.

* Amount of Town and Transit Duties levied in Bengal 12,84,00 in Bombay, 17,50,000.

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on them, and considered that the great principle of justice laid down by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the minute of proceedings dated 25th April 1836, entitled them to look forward to its speedy application here.

"His Lordship in Council," therein stated "willing to trust largely to the indirect benefit of low taxation and to the impulse which would be given to the industry *of India*, by the removal of *onerous and vexatious exactions* and resolved not to impose upon the maritime commerce of Bengal, and amount of duties which should be estimated to raise more than half the sum of the direct revenue derived from the Transit and Town duties of that Presidency."

The impulse herein promised to the industry of all India for lade exclusive application of the principle to Bengal alone, and had any doubt remained on the minds of your Petitioners, as to the future extension of the measure to the other Presidencies, that doubt would have been at once removed by a subsequent passage in the minute, which specifically announced the intention of applying the new fiscal arrangements to Madras and Bombay.

4.—That impressed with gratitude for the liberal spirit of legislation evinced by your Lordship in Council in the above minute, your Petitioners cannot but at the same feel deeply sensible of the hardship inflicted on this Presidency by so long withholding from its commerce that relief, which has been extended to Bengal and Agra, thereby giving to the latter Presidencies two seasons of untaxed production in advance of Bombay,

That your Petitioners have, however, too much confidence in the justice of your Lordship in Council to attribute the delay to any thing like an intention on the part of your Lordship in Council to produce this effect, they entertain therefore a lively hope that your Lordship in Council will give a favorable reception to the present respectful representation of the wants and hopes of this Presidency, and take into your consideration the immediate and total abolition of all transit and town duties throughout the Bombay territories, substituting, agreeably to the wise principle laid down by your Lordship in council, such other duties as may be judged least oppressive to its growing commerce and estimated not to exceed, at the utmost, one half of the direct revenue now derived from the transit and town duties of this presidency, which they understand amount to 17½ Lacs of rupees.

6.—That great as are the advantages which must result to this presidency from such a measure, the trade to and from the interior (being carried on by means of land conveyance and therefore mainly dependant on the efficiency of the roads along which it passses) will not experience the full amount of relief which such a boon is calculated to confer, while the communication with the interior continue as at present so ill adapted, and so inadequate to the purposes of a daily extending commerce.

7.—Tha tyour Petitioners deem it innecessary to address to an enlightened nobleman, solong distinguished for his conversancy with and interest in all that regards commerce, any arguments to show the effect produced upon the trade of a country by the state of its internal communication; nor do they deem it requisite, with the information which is at the command of your Lordship in Council, to specify in detail the numerous disadvantages under which the traffic of this presidency labors in the above respect but they would briefy mention that much of the trade at present is carried on by bullocks, entailing severe losses by the death of thousands of these annually, besides the deterioration to the goods in quality and weight and the great expenditure of forage and water as well as loss of time attendant on this mode of carriage, all which would in a great measure be avoided by an improved internal Communication.

3.—That the argument which your Petitioners believe has often been urged in reply to applications for relief to this Presidency, that its revenues are inadequate to meet its expenditure is in heir opinion equally unjust whether applied to the remission of excessive taxation or to the improvement of its internal communication, for not only does it seem contrary to every principle of equity and good policy, that a less productive country should be more severely taxed, and the improvement of its resources by a wise expenditure, more neglected, than one more productive; but in both instances the effect is mistaken for the cause so far from being a justifiable reason for, but a burthensome taxation and neglect of improvement, the inadequacy of its revenue is itself the indirect but unquestionable effect of the vexatious is and onerous exations which oppress its commerce, and the impolitic economy which refuses, by an improvement of its communications, to give a full development to its resources.

9. That notwithstanding every obstacle to the prosperity of this Presidency, its resources and revenues have for several years been progressively on the increase, so much so that the deficiency of its income below its expenditure has been annually diminished, and bids fair to be ere long entirely extinguished and changed to a surplus of revenue. How much more your Petitioners would respectfully suggest, would this advance in its fiscal prosperity be accelerated, were the burthens which now weigh down its commerce, and the obstacles which lock up its resources removed by the hand of a liberal and enlightened Government.

10. That your Petitioners cannot but fell assured of the anxiety which must be entertained by your Lordship in Council for the welfare of all India, from the fact of its having been one of the earliest acts of your Lordships administration, not only to sanction but extend the boon conferred by your Lordship's immediate predecessor in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra; and from the consideration that presiding, as your Lordship in Council does, over the whole of our Eastern Empire, the prosperity of every portion of that empire, must claim an equal share in your solicitude. Wherefore now Petitioners humbly and respectfully pray that your Lordship in Council, taking into your attentive consideration both the evils complained of in this Petion, will be pleased to remedy the first by immediately extending to this Presidency the total abolition of the Transit and Town duties on the terms specified in the 5th paragraph; and in regard to the second, that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to place at the disposal of the local Government some fixed and adequate amount annually, or a certain percentage on the revenue levied on the Presidency for the purpose of improving the roads throughout the interior: both which measures your Petitioners are confident will have the effect of relieving the commerce of the country, developing its resources, improving the condition of its inhabitants, and ultimately indemnifying the public revenue a hundred fold for any present sacrifice which they may occasion.

And your Petitioners as in duty boud will ever pray.

The above petition is now lying at the Town Hall for public signature.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels.	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Barbara.....	Messers. Ritchie Stewart & Co.....	6th instant....	Liverpool.	
Kingston.....	Do. Forbes & Co	9th Do.....	London ..	
Shannon....	Do. Ditom	10th Do.....	Liverpool.	Tellichery & St. Helana.
John Marsh.	Carter &	Ditto..	Calcutta..	
Cambridge.,	Co.....	25th Do.....	London....	
Eucles.....	Do. W, Nicol & Co.....	12th Do.....	Liverpool.	
Duncan.....	Do Remington & Co.....	15th Do.....	Ditto...	St.Helena.
Severn.....	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee...	20th Do.....	London...	
Minerva.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	1st May.....	Liverpool.	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	123	122
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, 1st class.....	1035	105½
Second five per cent Loan.....	104	107⅓
Third five per cent Loan.....	103	107½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	104	104¼
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	98	97½
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....	2 | 2⅓	2 | 2½
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....	226	220
Canton Bills.....		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	221	223
Sovereigns each.....	11¼	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE,—8TH APRIL, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve
Saturday.....	0 59	1 16
Sunday.....	1 33	1 49
Monday.....	2 4	2 21
Tuesday.....	2 41	3 8
Wednesday.....	3 25	3 48
Thursday.....	4 16	4 51
Friday.....	5 51	6 11

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign H. Lodwick, attached 8th Regt N. I. from Sattarah

Ensign G. B. Eastwick, do. do. do.

Capt. Cruickshank, 5th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

Lieut. R. Creed, Artillery from Ahmednuggur.

Surgeon J. Powison, 25th Regt. N. I. from Hursole.

Adjt. Warburton, Marine Battalion.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. J. Penney, 1st Lt. Cavalry to Poonah.

Capt. Pontardent, Artillery to Bhooj.

Asst. Surgeon Hibbert, M. D to Belgaum.

Asst. Surg. J. Murtagh, H. M. 6th Regt. to Mahbleshwar.

Captain J. Rowley, Staff to do.

Ensign Ponsonby, attached 2d N. I. to Belgaum.

Lieut. Hibbert, 7th Regt. N. I to Solapoor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 10th March 1837, at Baroda, Thomas C. Longhman, Esq. Bombay Civil Service of a daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April, 7th Royal Yatch Prince Regent, R. Cogan, Esq., I. N. Captain, from Madras, left Madras 13th March.

Passengers.—Mr. Arbuthnot, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.

April 5th The East India Company's Brig Taptee, Acting Lieut. S. H. Buckler, to Surat.

—7th—Schooner Peroyante Maria Joseph De St. Anna C. D. Savy, Master to Malabar Coast and Sychelles.

Passengers.—Mr. Savy, and 1 Native servant.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester,

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Steamer Hugh Lindsay: Schooner Shannon, and Sloop. of War Amherst.

Royal Yatch Prince Regent.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, Minerva, Cambridge, Barbara, Chas. Forbes, Regulus, John Dumster, Madras, Julia, John William Dare, Mahadam Box, and Haider.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Ed-monstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Hamido, Chas. Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Clairmont, Col. Newal, and Dadaloy.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Kalimon, Shalimansha.

AMERICAN—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

FRENCH SHIP.—Paraguay, and La Navarin.

PORTAGUELE—Brig Escuna Geneveva, Marquis of Hastings, and Tranquilideda.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 8th APRIL, 1837.

The Reverend Joseph Wolff will deliver a lecture on the State of the Abyssinian Church, and of Religion, among the Jews in Arabia, in St. Andrew's Church on Monday the 10th inst. The lecture to commence at 7, P. M.

We understand that at the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday last, it was agreed that the best mode of endeavouring to alter the destination of the *Hugh Lindsay* to the Red Sea, instead of to the Persian Gulph, would be by an unanimous application to this effect to the Supreme Government of India, by the Chambers of Commerce of the three Presidencies, and that as no time was to be lost, letters should be addressed to the Calcutta and Madras Chambers requesting their Co-operation, should their sentiments coincide with those of Bombay. We trust the application may be in time.

In reply to our Correspondent A CONSTANT READER we beg to answer.

1st. That 3s. 2d. is the postage of a single letter from London to Alexandria.

2nd. Letters from hence pay in England a postage of 8d. as ship letters, in addition to the inland postage from Falmouth, or such other port as the packet may be landed at.

3rd. We are not aware of any restriction as to the dimensions of letters: a single sheet or piece of paper constitutes a single letter; any one inclosure however small makes it a double letter, and two inclosures a treble and so on; any letter or packet weighing *one* ounce is liable to a postage of four times that of a single letter, and for every additional quarter ounce, to the postage of a single letter.

4th. Mr. Waghorn's agency charges in England are.

	s.	*d.*
Single Letters weighing less than one ounce..	2	3
Letters containing one enclosure.....	4	6
Letters containing more than one enclosure, and weighing under one oz.....	6	9
Letters weighing one ounce, whatever the contents may be..	9	0
And for every quarter ounce above that weight	2	3

With regard to the query as to the advantage of Mr. Waghorn's Agency we think it very questionable,—of one fact we are personally cognizant, (viz.) that letters bearing his London Agent's Stamp and Initials, have arrived at this office, at the same time as, and together with others not transmitted through his Agency—We have alo been favored with the perusal of a letter dated Cairo 10th February 1837, upon which we place implicit reliance, and from which we give the following extract.

"I have received your letter of the 2d December sent "through Mr. Waghorn. I do not know why you, or "indeed any one else, send their letters through Mr. Wag"horn, as it is a useless and gratuitous expense, all the "letters, even those for him, must in the first instance come "to the Government Consular Agents at Cossier or Suez, "and are together sent to H. M's Consul here, and "those sent by the Post office, and which do not pay the "additional charge to Mr. Waghorn, reach this and En"gland at the same time as those under Mr. Waghorn's, "care,

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"by means of the English and Indian papers he has "persuaded people that the letters sent by him go quicker "than the others:—but this is clearly impossible since "all go by the same conveyance to and fro. Let any one "send a letter by Mr. Waghorn and one by the Post "office (not addressed to him) and it will be seen that "they will arrive at the same time—this fact ought to be "known to the public."

We have perused the pamphlet on Steam Communication by Captain Griadlay, and agree with our Correspondent AMICUS, in thinking that, in a work professing to take a general view of the question as regards India, an appendix, including the petitions from Calcutta and Madras, might have given place also to that from Bombay. The omission marks the bias of "the London Agent to the Steam Committees of Calcutta and Madras."

From the body of the work we select the following passages as very applicable to the present conjuncture

"Other means of approaching the Euphrates from the Mediterranean have however been suggested, and the ports of Scanderoon and Latichea have been named as affording existing facilities for this purpose, while Seleucia and the mouth of the Orontes, it has been alleged, are susceptible of such improvements as would adapt them to the end in view. But the value of these suggestions depends upon the practicability of the passage of the Euphrates, and unfortunately this is not established, nor to all appearance likely to be established. The talents and perseverance of Colonel Chesney, who has been engaged in the attempt to effect a passage by this river, are never to be mentioned without respect, and the enlarged views and public spirit of those authorities by whom his expedition was encouraged, merit all praise; but after the expenditure of a large sum of money, and the interposition of very considerable delay, we are now, as far as the Euphrates is concerned, just in the same situation as we were before the sacrifice of time and money."

"It is remarkable, that the suggestions of the Committee as to the Euphrates should have been adopted and acted upon, while their recommendation of immediate measures for establishing a communication by way of the Red Sea still remains—a recommendation of the Committee, and nothing more. On the Euphrates all was uncertainty and conjecture. The outlay recommended might produce something or nothing; if the passage were practicable, it was by no means clear that the Euphrates was to be preferred to the Read Sea; and it remained to be shown that it was practicable; yet for this object the money was forthwith provided—and it has been spent, with much more; while the route by the Red Sea, which had been ascertained to be available, is, at the expiration of twenty-eight months, still open for occupation, either by private adventure or public enterprize.

The delay, however, has at least effected the removal of the objection to act, arising from the difficulty of determining between the claims of conflicting routes. They are all out of the field, with the single exception of that by the Red Sea; and there is, consequently, no pretence for postponing proceedings, in order to afford time for ascertaining the advantages of rival lines. It is now clear that we must have the desired communication by the Red Sea, or we cannot have it all. All the exertions of the friends of India must therefore now be directed towards one plan, instead of being weakened by a division among several."

And we also give from the appendix an extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian—

"SIR,—There are subjects intimately connected with the prosperity of the great manufacturing interests of this country, which appear for a time to excite a degree of interest corresponding with their importance, and then become suddenly and unaccountably neglected. Among them is, one, which, from its position two years ago, ought not at this time to be a subject of discussion. I mean a permanent system of Steam Communication between England and India. I, for one, watched the Parliamentary inquiry in 1834 with deep interest, and am ready to bear testimony to the patience and impartiality with which it was conducted. The Committee, after a very full investigation of the question in all its bearings, reported that "it is expedient that measures should be immediately taken for the regular establishment of Steam Communication from India by the Red Sea." Here the duty of the Committee ended. They had examined and reported not only in favour of Steam Communication generally, but in favour of a certain line. But what has been done in consequence? Nothing,—or at least nothing to the purpose, which is practically the same thing. The Committee reported in favour of one route; and all that has been done has been to expend a large some of money in experiments upon a less promissing one. I should be sorry to speak disparagingly either of the promoters of the Euphrates expedition, or of the brave and enterprizing men who have been employed in it, but with every wish to do them justice, I am compelled, as a practical man, to ask *cui bono?* What has been done, and what is likely to be done? Some addition may have been made to our knowledge,—it may be something to *know* that the route is impracticable instead of merely *suspecting* so; but knowledge is hardly worth so many thousand pounds. I must again assest my respect for all parties engaged in the expedition, and I have the same feeling for the adventurers into the Arctic regions; but no sensible man expects to establish a communication with India by either of these projects. Is it not strange that, while so much has been spent in trying to do that which *cannot* be done, not sixpence of the public money should be forthcoming in behalf of that which *can*."

EUROPEAN INTELIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a quarterly general Court of the Proprietors of India Stock was held at the India House, for declaring a dividend. The Court was made special for the purpose of considering a resolution passed by the Directors granting an annuity of £400 to Sir John Campbell, late Envoy to the Court of Persia, and to consider the adoption of measures tending to the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to idolatrous worship in India. The Court was farther called to consider a motion relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsoodeen Khan, Nawab of Ferozepore, and the confiscation of his property. The Court was very fully attended. Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart., in the chair.

After the dispatch of some preliminary business.

Mr. POYNDER rose to bring forward his promised motion, to the effect, "That adverting to the dispatch of the Court of Directors, dated 23d February, 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishing of the revenue hitherto derived from such source, which object does not appear to have been yet accomplished, the Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Directors the adoption of such further measures upon the subject as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient" Some parties, he said, apprehended the greatest mischief from any attempt to put down these horrible practices; but notwithstanding the frightful prognostications which had been indulged in, no evil consequences had followed in India from the adoption of measures to prevent these sacrifices. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded at great length to refer to the works of the most celebrated writers upon the history of India, to show the horrible crime and pollution that were committed at the temples; quoting, amongst other,, Mr. Mills, the celebrated historian of India, the Marquess of Wellesley, Dr. Robertson, several of the missionaries who had proceeded to India, Bishop Heber, and Mr. Grant, who proved that the events which had occurred at the worship of the idols were so immoral that they were unfit for the public ear. The Abbé Duval had described the idolatrous processions as made up of prostitutes and priests, and the horrible scenes he had witnessed had compelled him to assert that he never beheld an Indian religious procession without its presenting to him the image of hell. He (Mr. Poynder) would now ask what the Government of India got by tolerating such scenes? The returns of the pilgrim-tax collected at the four principal temples he had obtained, including the payments to the priests and prostitutes, and all other charges. For the last twenty-two years ending in 1834, the total receipts of the pilgrim-tax at Juggernaut had been £301,331, and the net profits, after paying expenses, £18,155, At Gya the total receipts in the same period had been £656,787, and the net profits £579,169. At Allahabad the receipts had been £224,902, and the net profits £205,320; and at Tripetty the total receipts of the tax had been £333,951, and the net produce £236,457. The total receipts at the four principal temples had been £1,518,986, and the net profits £1,039,101. He did not profess to give a statement of the receipts at the minor temples, which the British in India as Christians had received. It had been stated by Mr. Fleming and other authorities that the profits at the other temples were great, exeeeding on the average about £40,000 a-year. In 1830 the first step was taken to relieve the Government of India from the moral turpitude in which it was involved by its connection with the idolatrous worship of India. The Hon. Proprietor then quoted many parts of the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons upon the subject, and denied the assertion made there, that it was only weak-minded zealots who would think of adopting any measure to put an end to the abominations at Juggernaut and other temples. He then referred to the sacrifices of women in India, which, upon the average of ten years, had amounted to 666 per annum, and said that, but for the interference of those who wished to see Christianity diffused throughout India they would have been continued down to the present day. He would here relate an anecdote connected with this part of the subject. About forty years ago a humble obscure individual determined to convey to the perishing millions of India the gospel he knew and loved. He could not proceed from England, and went in a Danish vessel, and supported himself by his labour. In seven years from his landing he transmitted a complete translation of the Gospel. He was subsequently sought after, and became a professor of the Sanscrit and other languages. The commentator of this individual said, that through the said person's exertions 213,000 copies of various works, in many languages, had been circulated. There were parties, therefore, who were not weak minded zealots who took higher ground to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of India, than ascertaining how indigo, silk or cotton were best grown, or how duties should be remitted and drawbacks obtained. To use a strong metaphor of Burke, they did not look upon India as a butcher would upon his ox, to see how the animal would cut up. The Established Church had not been backward in endeavouring to put an end to the horrible scenes to which he had referred. He alluded to the memorial of the Church Missionary and other Societies, protesting against the continuance of the tax upon idolatry in India. It had been given in evidence, in the committee of the House of Commons that we were pledged to uphold the temples in India. He (Mr. Poynder) did not know where such a pledge existed. It was not to be found in any of the charters of the East India Company; and, in the terms of the poet, it might be said, in reference to those who held such a doctrine—

"———get money still;
And then let virtue follow if she will."

It was said by Mr. Grant that they were not bound to maintain principles which, by means of ignorance and knavery, inflicted such evils upon India. The Committee of the House of Commons had, however, come to the resolution to the effect that, to promote the happiness and interests of British India, it was necessary to advance the religious knowledge and moral improvement of the inhabitants. The King in Council had confirmed this principle; but, unless the tax on idolatry were abolished these ends could not be obtained. The House of Commons had left the whole question with the Court of Directors, fully sensible, as they had stated that the subject was before them, that they would be best able to put down the evil complained of. Nothing had yet been done to put down the tax, the pilgrim hunters continued as active as ever in bringing victims to the temples. An order had been however, issued directing that the interference of the British functionaries in the worship should cease, and that the pilgrim-tax should be abolished. The dispatch was forwarded to India more than three years ago—It was signed by the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and fourteen of the Directors. But, notwithstanding all that had been done by the Directors and authorities at home, the pilgrim tax was still collected, and tickets were given to the wretched devotees of Juggernaut, permitting them to approach his dreadful car—that not less than 50,000 persons paid this tax yearly, and double that number who attended the disgusting ceremony were excused from its payment on the ground of poverty, These poor creatures were driven like sheep to a scene of plunder, cruelty, and lust; the rainy season being that chosen for these exhibitions, added much to the misery attendant upon them, and it might truly be said that famine and death followed in their train. The Hon. Proprietor proceeded to read several letters, when he was interrupted by.

Mr. FIELDER, who said that as the Hon. Proprietor had not in any one instance informed the Court from whom he had received these letters, he would allow him (Mr. F.) to ask if these letters had been well authenticated?

Mr. POYNDER said he pledged himself that they had been so. He then continued, and he trusted that he had made out his case to the satisfaction of the Court. Christian England had declared, and Christian merchants had resolved, that a stop must be put to such horrible proceedings, and he hoped the Court would decide unanimously in his favour.

Mr. MARRYATT seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN would not attempt to follow the arguments of the Hon. Proprietor. The subject had been frequently before the Court during the last twelve years, and it had, with few exceptions, been left in the hands of the executive body. He hoped the Hon. Proprietor would not now depart from that course. He would request him to withdraw the motion, assuring the Court that the subject had engaged, and should continue to engage, the utmost solicitude of the executive body (Hear!).

Sir C. FORBES was opposed to any interference with the religious rites and ceremonies of the people of India.

Mr HANKLEY supported the motion, as did also Mr. Weeding.

The CHAIRMAN said the Directors were in daily expectation of hearing of the steps taken by Lord Aukland upon the instructions of the Court in 1833, but as it appeared to be the general feeling of the Court to adopt the resolution, he would not oppose it; on the countrary, if it were persisted in, he should vote in its favour.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, with reference to the notice of a motion given by an Honourable Proprietor (Sir C. Forbes) for information as to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsoodeen Khan, Nawab of Ferozepore, and the confiscation of his territory, he had to state that the Directors had not received any information, and hoped, therefore, the motion would be withdrawn.

Sir C FORBES consented, observing that he should renew it next Court. He thought there had been great neglect in the authorities in India in not producing to the Directors the fullest details on the subject.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN then brought forward the motion relative to Sir J. Campbell; in doing which he called the attention of the Court to the eminent and efficient services of that officer while Assistant to the Persian Mission, and subsequently as Envoy to the Persian Government.

Sir C. FORBES spoke in favour of the motion, which was henoput, and carried unanimously.

Mr. WEEDING gave notice of the presentation of a memorial from the civil servants of the Company lately employed at St. Helena, praying for a compensation in consequence of recent changes that have taken place in the government of that island.

Sir C. FORBES said that he had been informed that the President of the India Board of Trade, at the instance of many Members of Parliament, promised at the close of last session to reconsider the unanimous vote of this court, which had been strongly recommended to the Court of Directors, for the grant of the compensa ion-pensions to Captains Newall, Barrow, and Glasspool; he wished to know if the Court of Directors had received any further communication from the India Board since that time on this subject?

The CHAIRMAN answered, that the Court had received none.

Sir C. FORBES hoped that the feeling evinced by numerous Members of the House of Commons, in addition to the strong declarations of this Court in support of the hard, and, he must say, cruel case of these officers, would induce the Right Hon. Baronet to grant their claims. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WEEDING said he hoped the Chairman would, at his next official meeting with the Right Hon. President, press the strong and clear case of these three gentlemen upon his attention, in order that he might review his decision. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the Hon. Chairman would not a second time meet with a refusal.

The CHAIRMAN said it would give him great pleasure if Sir John Hobhouse would confirm the pensions voted to these parties.

The Court then adjourned.—*Chronicle, December* 28.

ENGLISH CREDITORS ABROAD.—It is generally believed that persons who quit this country to avoid payment of their debts, may reside in France with impunity, conceiving that the French tribunals take cognizance of no suits between persons not subjects of France. It is important to be known, that the notion which is so generally entertained on this subject is erroneous, as numerous instances have occurred of late, where parties living in England have been compelled the payment of debts by debtors living in France. The rule of the French law still holds that a foreigner before the French Tribunals, unless there has been some decree or judgment of a Court declaratory of the right of the claimant; but it is now established, that when a judgment or decree has been obtained in any Court in England, the French Courts will carry into effect the judgment or decree so obtained in England. It will be understood that the difficulty of enforcing a debt still exists where the debtor has escaped before a proceeding could be taken in this country against him; but after a debtor has once been served with process here, and a judgment obtained here, a French Court will give the same to the judgment as an English Tribunal would if the party were in England. We believe we may add, without any risk of being incorrect, that under the same circumstances, the laws of Belgium would give the same assistance against an English debtor residing in Belgium.—(*Observer.*) *Nov.* 7.

DINNER TO LORD GLLNELG.

This distinguished Member of the Cabinet was entertained at Inverness on Friday last, on occasion of the first visit to the county after his elevation to the Peerage, by a number of gentlemen of the county and burgh, admirers of his character and talents. The dinner took place in the Northern Meeting Rooms, and was very numerously and most respectably attended. Mr. M'Pherson Grant, in the chair, supported on his right by Lord Glenelg, Sir C. Mackenzie, Bart., Col. Rose, etc.: and on the left, by Mr. Bannerman, M. P., General Sir H. Fraser, Mr. M'Leod, M. P., etc.—The cloth being removed, the usual loyal and national toasts were given with customary honours.

The CHAIRMAN then gave, amidst immense applause,—"The health of the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg," to which his Lordship returned suitable thanks.

On the health of Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's Ministers being drunk, with three times three.

Lord GLENELG spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, I rise with the greatest satisfaction to offer to you, in the name of my colleagues, and in my own name, sincere thanks for the high honour just now conferred. I am sure it will be gratifying to them to know, as it is to me to perceive, that from this most numerous and most respectable assembly they have received that meed of approbation to which, next to their own consciences, all public men acting on right principles must naturally turn viz. the approbation of their fellow—countrymen and fellow-subjects. If the attacks which are made on the present administration were still more violent, although I think they cannot easily be exceeded in violence, still. I say, it would be a recompence for those attacks to turn to the sound heart of the people of Britain, and to appeal to that power on which honest men can rely in the exercise of their duties. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, it cannot be denied that whatever may be the difficulties that have surrounded our course, yet no difficulties which might arise from a state of general distress and depression have been permitttd to interfere with our progress. It cannot be denied that whatever may be the attacks to which we are exposed, we are not exposed to the charge of having placed this country in a critical and tremendous position. (Great cheering.) We cannot be charged with having exposed the peace of Europe to jeopardy; we cannot be charged with having sacrificed the security of Ireland to the miserable theories of those who fancied danger from every improvement in its political state.—(Loud cheers.) We cannot be charged with having pursued our interests at the expence of the great interests of the peace, tranquillity, and prosperity of this mighty empire. (Cheers.) I may say, and I say it boldly to this assembly, that during the last six years, taking the period of Earl Grey's Administration, with the exception of one most important and valuable interest, to the consideration of which I shall presently advert—I say, with the exception of the agricultural interest, every other interest has been in a state of unmitigated prosperity. (Great cheering.) It cannot be denied that peace has been preserved, where peace was pronounced to be impossible. It cannot be denied that Ireland has been tranquillised, while the tranquillity of Ireland was called a desperate experiment. Gentlemen, but all this, it is said, has nothing to do with the Government. This, we are told, is the course of nature—the progress of sessions—the advance of commercial knowledge—the exertion of commercial capital—the power of British industry and enterprise. (Hear, hear.) Be it so, that the Government had no intercourse, no intervention, in such proceedings; at least you will allow me to say, that these certainly proved that the existence of this most destroying Government is compatible with the elements of order, and of peace, and of tranquillity. (Hear, hear, and cheering.) But, Gentlemen, is this so? It is true that human agency has no part in those transactions? Is it by mere accident that those blessings fell on this country within the last six years? Is it by mere accident that we are no longer called on here to describe England in one half of its provinces ravaged by the midnight incendiary? Is it by accident that the Reform Bill found its way within the walls of the House of Commons, and that it insinuated itself through all the difficult windings of that House, and escaped through the ignorance or oversight of statesmen, and at last actually crept into the House of Lords? Is it by accident that it passed its course in that House through many labyrinths and dangers, and at last placed itself at the foot, and received the sanction of the throne itself? (Loud cheers) Was it, I ask, by accident that Scotland received the blessings of representation? We met here to demand our right, and we met before in the field of contest; and why, but because the great principle of freedom was once more in action. Was it accident—was it a fortuitous concourse of circumstances? Oh, yes, it was; it was the same fortuitous course of circumstances that by atoms created this world. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) Was it by accident that in England so many blessings were conferred upon the people—that the great evil of the Poor-laws was corrected—that the wealth—the enterprise—of the people was directed into channels to which they were strangers? Was it by accident that the peace of Europe was preserved—that peace which six years since was announced by the oracles of political wisdom impossible to be retained for six months? By what happy accident was it that amidst contracted notions, amidst stupid indifference and prejudice—I say, by what happy concurrence of fate was it that the blessing of peace were continued to this country? (Loud cheers, and repeated cries of Hear.) And then as to Ireland, is this the effect of happy accident? Ages have passed away but that fortuitous conjunction of stars had not taken place, Ages have passed away, and that unhappy country excited the deepest sympathy in every right thinking mind; and that unhappy country was the theatre of discord and blood. (Hear.) Look at it now, by happy accident totally disconnected with bloodshed; and what is the cause? Oh, human agency—the agency of those Administrations, especially the Melbourne Ministry, I say the agency of human beings furnished nothing so singular as this. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, there is one great interest I have adverted to, which is not so prosperous. The noble Lord here alluded to the rumours that Lord Melbourne's Government was hostile to the agricultural interests, and reminded the meeting that the administration of Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington had shown, during its late brief season of power, that they were as unable to comply with the demands made on it on this subject, or to produce a remedy for this distress, as the Governments which had preceded and followed it. In a word, he assured the assembly that this evil lay far beyond the remedies which any ministry could apply. His Lordship then turned to other charges against the Ministry, and insisted that the existing prosperity and the grand measures of reform and amelioration brought forward in the east as in the west, must, with the benefits which flowed from them, be ascribed, at least, partially to Government. We see, said the noble Lord, the gallant vessel which carries the thunder of Britain wafted by winds and waves; we know that there is a Providence watching over it, but will you tell me that there is no human agency in that magnificent tracery?—will you tell me that its movements proceed from its masts and the machinery of its sails and that man has nothing to do with its workings, and nothing to do with the elements over which it glides? On the principle of denying human agency, will you tell me that he who guides the helm, and he who lifts the swelling canvass to the breeze has nothing to do with its direction, and is to be condemned as utterly useless and contemptible on that glorious element? (Loud and continued cheers.) But, gentlemen, it seems that notwithstanding all this, the Constitution of the country is in danger! What, gentlemen, was the principle on which the Government of Earl Grey was formed; and on which the Government of Lord Melbourne rests? It is this great cardinal principle—the principle of following out the system of the Constitution improved to its just consequences, reference being had to the times, to the truth, to the enlightened knowledge of the people, to the enlightened will of the great community of these realms (Loud cheers.) I talk nothing of present measures or particular acts. I say that it is the cardinal principle on which Earl Grey formed his Ministry. Will you tell me that Earl Grey retired from that Administration, and that the Administration of Lord Melbourne was not that which the Earl Grey supported? Why, it is unnecessary to enlarge on that subject; it is notorious that the cause from which Earl Grey retired had no reference whatever to this great subject, on which the principal charge of accusation has been fixed on Lord Melbourne. True it is that illustrious men in the Cabinet of Earl Grey did resign their situations. But I just ask any h nest man whether the ground on which they abandoned that Administration tended to impair the claims of Lord Melbourne's Administration to your confidence? (Loud cheers.) I say that Lord Melbourne's Administration, resting upon that foundation principle, has been true to that principle. (Hear.) Need I advert to the last session, 1835, or the present year—need I advert to the Municipal Reform of England—need I advert to the measures which were introduced this session? I will not take up your time with adverting to those measures which succeeded, but may I not advert to those two great measures on which Government, in spite of its best efforts, failed? (Hear, hear.) Foiled, we have been, but for the moment, and we do not own ourselves vanquished. (Lord and repeated cheers.) Baffled we have been, but not overthrown; true to that principle, end faithful to the demands of the nation, we shall not flinch from our purpose—nor do we despair of success. (Renewed cheers.) The measures I mean are the appropriation of the Irish Church revenues, and the measure of Municipal Reform for Ireland. With regard to that clause which has been termed the appropriation clause, what is the real state of the question? We hear much, in this northern county, of the miserable and benighted state of the Irish—much of the lamentable condition of that people, plunged in ignorance and crime. Now, I ask, where is the antidote for that crime, and where the remedy for that ignorance? Why, in the general education of the people. (Cheers.) Is the Protestant Church in danger from it? I have been one of those who thought that the truth of the Protestant religion was best known when best seen in the splendour of its sunshine. Here then we have this great position; our mode of education has the sanction of all parties—we have a Protestant Church, and all we ask is any superabundant revenues. In the name of that religion which I profess, I ask, can you apply them to a more sacred purpose than that of diffusing education among those people of whom you complain as plunged in the deepest ignorance, and will you refuse them because you think the Church will be de[illegible] by that eduction? (Great cheering.) This is the dilemma in which Ireland is placed, and in which, for the present, we must leave it. I will not enlarge on the question of municipal reform of Ireland, through which some of the greatest principles of Government were brought into action. Ministers contended that Ireland had as good a claim as any other part of the Empire to the just rights belonging to the British Constitution. (Hear, hear.) The other party denied this principle, not only in argument, but in a manner and with an insinuation from which every truly British heart should have shrunk. (Loud Cheers.) But the Constitution, generally speaking, they assert is in imminent danger. They pronounce that the condition that are intended to improve the Constitution are attempts at innovation—they assert that we have reached at length the period, some even fixing it, before the Reform Bill—(Laughter)—and deeply do they lament that they have permitted that unfortunate measure, which admits the principle of improvement, to pass without greater opposition. Why, they say, did you pass the Reform Bill? Why did you sanction Catholic Emancipation? You have interwoven yourselves with the principles of this unfortunate and absurd measure. You talk of improvements that cannot be followed out, because you have already sacrificed the great principles of the Constitution. Why did you not make a stand when that inexorable power was before you? You cannot answer that question, perhaps, but you do not share in the regret. It is not for me to say how the wisdom of the wise slumbered on that critical night; but how was the boldness of ardent spirits foiled by the overwhelming voice of the whole country? Why, because there is nothing retentive of the strength of a great spirit. The will of a great people, founded on just principles, is irresistible in its course, and invincible in its execution. (Loud cheers.) They may take their stand upon any line which they may chose to make one of demarcation; for it is the peculiarity of those minds to be above events to be untaught by the errors of those who strive to control the course of time. But then the opinion of the people, formed on enlightened principles, true to their King, country, and religion, expanding with the growth of science and intelligence, and with all the energies and improvements of the arts—to say that the opinions of such people are truly formidable to all lovers of constitutional freedom—I should pronounce a libel on the Constitution if I were to answer that question in the affirmative. (Loud cheers.) No, gentlemen they are not so; those are advances of public opinion; and will you tell me that they are inconsistent with the Constitution? On the contrary, those are gradual developments of the Constitution applied to new circumstances, and to the changes of every nation and of every part. Trace the history of our Constitution, and you will find that it is a history of progress from the moment this nation showed a feeling, or throb, or impulse, in the question of liberty (Loud cheers.) The principles of those reforms were principles inherent in that Constitution from the first moment it attracted the veneration and admiration of Englishmen. They were stored up in that structure, interwoven, rooted, and cast in its very form and mould, and slumbering, because the occasion did not arise to call them forth. (Cheers.) These were the deep principles infixed in the very soul of the constitution; like the mysterious music existing in the statue of old' it was silent and inurned untill the beams of the sun called it into action.—(Loud cheers) Why, then, as new exigencies occur, as people demand a freer exerise of its powers, those resources, as I have already said, are found in its very essence. It is not a new constitution, not a new power, extraneous or extrinsic, forced by fraud or fear, but it is the inherent windlings, if I may so call it, of those interminable treasures of wisdom and conscious progression which form the glory, the strength, and the stability of the British Constitution. It is true the tide of public opinion may have set in very strong on political occasions; but if those waters are raised not in in order to destroy, if those are the first overflowings of minds ardent with the freedom and the true principles of the Constitution, there is no occasion to look on them with dread; they are, indeed, crowding around, swelling on every side, but they bear in the midst of their proudest indications the ark of the constitution freighted with the materials of past ages, and the prosperity of future. (Great cheering.) Such are the feelings with which I contemplate this great subject, and if those around me thus view the state of the nation, and draw those conclusions, we need not despair. Think that the will of this nation, founded as it is, on enlightened principles, will finally achieve those ends, if you believe in the immortality of justice and the ultimate triumph of truth. I say, therefore, I draw encouragement from those whom I have the honour to appear before to day. I draw encouragement from those in whose names I address you. Pursue your course, therefore, because you know the cause we advocate has in itself the security of success. We may not succeed immediately, but I believe that all the formidable array of opposition which has hitherto retarded the progress of improvement will recede before the irresistible march of the British nation. It is with those feelings, and deeply impressed with those sentiments, that I offer you in my own name, and in that of my colleagues, the thanks of the Ministry of this country.—(The Noble Lord resumed his seat amidst great cheering.)

Several other toasts were then given, principally of a local nature, and the assembly broke up.—*Scotsman November* 5.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

The inauguration dinner of the Lord Mayor was given yesterday in Guildhall. The guests began to arrive at six o'clock, and at seven almost all had taken their places, when the name of Viscount Melbourne was announced, with those of several of his Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, and other persons of distinction. When the Noble Viscount made his appearance he was hailed with the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes. He looked in excellent health, and seemed fully sensible of the cordial reception which he met with. Amongst the individuals present the following were the most worthy of notice:—"The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston; Lord Landale (Master of the Rolls)", J. Parker, Esq. (Lord of the Treasury); American Minister; Moolvee Ishmael Khan (Ambassador from the King of Oude); Lord G. Lennox, the Knight of Kerry, Right Hon. T. F. Lewis, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Parke, Baron Alderson, Justice Patteson, Baron Gurney, Justice Williams, the Attorney-General, Hon. J. K. Howard, Hon. W. Cooper Hon. H Talbot, Hon. J. T. L. Melville, F. Baring, Esq., A. Y. Spearman, Esq. (Secretary of the Treasury); S. M. Philips, Esq.; Sir G. Grey, Bart; J. Stephens, Esq.; the Governor of the Bank: Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; W. Crawford, Esq. M. P.; Grote, Esq., M. P.; J. Hume, Esq., M P.; Capt. Dundas; Sir F. Booth; Sir C. Forbes, Bart.; Admiral Sir P. Durham, G. C. B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Donkin, M. P.; Sir C. Wetherell; Sir R. Inglis, Bart.; M. P.; Sir F. Pollock; F. Kelly, Esq., K. C.; Sir D. Wilkie, Sir J. Rennie, Sir J. M'Adam, Sir W. Burnett; H. T. Hope, Esq., M. P.; W. V. Stuart, Esq, M. P.; S. Shelley, Esq.; C. Grey, etc. The usual toasts having been drunk,

The LORD MAYOR proposed "The Lord Chancellor of England." (Loud cheers.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR returned thanks, and proposed, in conclusion, "The health of the Lord Mayor." (Loud and long-continued cheers.)

His LORDSHIP briefly returned thanks; and shortly after proposed "Viscount Melbourne and his Majesty's Ministers." (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.")

Viscount MELBOURNE rose, and several rounds of cheering prevented his proceeding for some minutes. As soon as silence was in part restored he said that he returned his sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which the last toast had been received. He begged to assure them on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, that they were fully aware of the responsible duties of their station, and that they were only anxious to adopt such measures as in their conscience they believed calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the community. (Cheers.) He felt bound to express his approval of the judicious, calm, and sober manner in which the toasts had been proposed by the Lord Mayor; and it was not his intention to depart from the line of conduct so wisely prescribed by saying a single word in reference to party politics on that occasion. (Cheers.) He might, perhaps be allowed to observe, however, that amidst the storms of political contest, and the bitterness which was naturally produced, and which he feared was increasing in the working and proceedings of our free Constitution, it was most satisfactory and cheering to reflect that they could save that day at least from those characterised by political heat and acrimony for the purpose of accomplishing an object in which all were agreed and united—namely, to pay our respects to the chief magistrate of the greatest city in the world. (Cheers.) It was peculiarly gratifying to have such a mark of respect and confidence as t at conferred upon his Majesty's Ministers, conveyed through an assembly which comprised the Corporation, the Magistrates, and the whole bulk and body of the citizens of London, as they stood there assembled or represented before him. This [illegible] mony was borne by a city, the freedom of whose ins[illegible] tions, and the rank, intelligence, opulence, and inte[illegible] of whose merchants had not only distinguished it in [illegible] Empire, but had spread its name throughout the wo[illegible] (Cheers.) Whenever this country had been threatened with foreign invasion or domestic difficulty, the city of London was the first to meet the danger, and set an example to the other cities of the kingdom, which they had almost always felt bound to follow. (Loud cheers.)

"The Foreign Ministers" were then given.

Mr. STEPHENSON returned thanks.

"The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex" were next toasted, and Sheriff Duke and Sheriff Johnson returned thanks.

The following toasts were given in the course of the evening:—"The Lady Mayoress"—"The Master of the Rolls and the Judges"—"The Attorny and Solicitor General and the Bar of England"—"The Recorder."

The remaining civic toasts were then drunk, and the Company separated.—*Chronicle, November* 12.

NOVEL MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday a number of experiments were tried, with a view of testing the alterations made in the House of Commons, under the superintendence of Dr. Reid, of Edinburgh, with a view of improving it as regards ventilation, but more especially as regards the transmission of sound. A number of Members of Parliament and other persons connected with the House, and, for the purpose of giving effect to the experiments in a "full house," a detachment of the Grenadier Guards, 420 in number, occupied seats in the back rows in the body of the House, and the Members' galleries. The alterations which have taken place in the House since last session are most extensive. The roof has been considerably lowered, or, rather, a skylight frame work has been made a short distance below the base of the upper windows, and after slanting at an angle of from 20 to 25 degrees for about one-third of the breadth of the House on each side, it becomes horizontal for the remaining portion. This framework is glazed throughout with windows of a variety of shapes, which was done with the view of preventing the sound collecting in various *foci*. The reporters' gallery has been lowered about two feet, and then brought forward into the body of the House, and the front of it is now nearly on a level with the back of the Speaker's chair. It is not of greater depth than it was before, as the back part has also been brought forward; of course the slanting roof extends over it as over the body of the House. The wooden screen at the back of the Speaker's chair has also been considerably lowered, and has a very modest appearance in comparison with what it formerly had. The strangers' gallery has also been lowered, and the ceiling above it is now but a short distance over the heads of those sitting it. There has been no material alteration in the arrangement of the seats in the body of the House. The floor of the House, as well as the floors of the galleries, have a most singular appearance, having been pierced throughout with small holes of about the third of an inch in diameter, and at about an inch and a half apart. We were told that the number of these vent-holes was not less than 380,000. The canvas which formerly covered the walls of the House has been removed, and thin boards of wood been substituted, by this mean more body is given to the voice, and at the same time less effort is required to sustain the voice at the proper pitch in a long speech. At the exterior, one side of the House, a lofty chimney has been erected, for the purpose of aiding in the proper ventilation of the House. This is to be effected by taking advantage of a current, which is determined by means of a column of head air. Dr. Reid described at length the nature of the process which he had adopted for the ventilation of the house. In the first place, the air is taken from one great aperture, and after being prepared to the required temperature, it is broken as much as possible in its impetus, and is sent into the body of the house through the numerous minute holes we have just alluded to. The whole of the ventilating apparatus is under precise control, so as to adapt the currents to the varying circumstances of the place—in short, any change from hot to cold can be effected upon the currents at a momentary notice, the regulation is effected in the most simple manner by one person, who, at a moment's warning, can open or close the valves. The effect of the ventilating apparatus was then tried, and without delay, air at any required temperature was at once generally diffused throughout the house. The effect was most satisfactory. The voice of Dr. Reid was distinctly heard at every part of the building when speaking in a conversational tone. He spoke from various parts of the house, but his observations were distinctly audible. On one occasion, however, while making some observations at the back end under the gallery, it was remarked by the persons at the back seat of the gallery immediately above him that they could not distinctly hear, which induced him to remark that he had been led to fear that this would be the case; it was one reason why he strongly objected to the erection of galleries in buildings of the kind. Mr. Harvey, Sir G. Clerk, and other members of parliament, read at different parts of the house extracts from the debates, which were distinctly heard at all parts of the house. The effect of cheering was then tried, and all the soldiers—who seemed to be very much amused with the whole of the proceedings—gave a number of hearty and prolonged cheers. There were 578 persons present in the house while Dr. Read was speaking and the extracts being read, and they were requested not to be particular in keeping silence—a request which the soldiers certainly made a point of attending to. Altogether more noise was made than is generally the case when the house is full and anxious for division, notwithstanding which, any person who spoke in a tone but slightly greater than that used in conversation, could be heard. All parties present appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the result of Dr. Reid's experiments.—*Times. November*, 6.

DEATH OF CHARLES X.

This event was announced to the Government yesterday by telegraph. We have received the following particulars from a person in whom we have reason to place confidence:—Charles X. died at Goritz, in Styria, on the 6th inst. On the 4th he celebrated his fete, Saint Charles's day, with his family in private. During the following night, he found himself indisposed. The complaint showed itself in the digestive organs, and on the day above mentioned he was carried off by a violent inflammation of the bowels. The whole family were assembled around his death-bed. It is added that, the ex-King being dead, the Duke d'Angoulême, renouncing all claims to the Crown of France, immediately declared the Duke de Bordeaux King of France and Navarre. On the other hand, that party among the legitimists who maintain the invalidity of the abdication at Rambouillet, declared the Duke d'Angoulême as the sole King of France and Navarre by the title of Louis XIX. Charles X. was born on the 9th October 1757, and consequently was in the 80th year of his age. The Duke d'Angoulême was born on the 6th August 1775, and therefore is 61. The Duke de Bordeaux accomplished his 16th year on the 29th September last.—*Gal. Mes. Nov.*, 15.

"The death of the exiled French Monarch Charles X. is confirmed. That illustrious son of misfortune is no more. He has found at last a resting place in the grave, and the hand of friendship already hastens to strew over his tomb the sweet flowers of those recollections which his long and varied life supplies. A more amiable, honourable, and benevolent monarch never existed. Though fate

selected him as a victim of her several trials—though thrice [illegible]le from the palace of his ancestry, and the sport of [illegible]umstances, which are more powerful than human will [illegible]he preserved the respect and esteem of those who were [illegible]out him to the last, and exhibited a moral dignity in his [illegible]isfortunes which well became the high lineage from [illegible]hich he had descended. A few attached subjects render[illegible]ed him the homage of their love, though the world had [illegible]andoned him, and his own kindred had conspired to [illegible]t his name out of the list of European Sovereigns. [illegible]ere still remained some honourable men whose loyalty [illegible] above price, whose affection was increased by his [illegible]tunes, and he was perhaps more proud, and more happy in their support, than when millions bowed down before his throne, and sychophants sought honours and distinctions at his hand. The Count d'Artois, as Charles X. was called during the life of his two elder brothers, quitted France previous to the last terrors of the revolution, and took a distinguished part in the military operations which were undertaken with Prussian aid on the northern frontier. He then removed to the shores of Great Britain—the hospitable refuge of all men like him, whose virtues are illustrated by their misfortunes. He occupied the Palace of Holyrood for some time, and then resided in South Audley-street, Grosvernor Square, for several years, happy in the society of one for whom he had made great sacrifices, and whose attachment was of that romantic nature which scarcely belongs to this age of hard reality. The Count d'Artois married, before the revolution, a daughter of the House of Savoy, but, having the misfortunes to lose her, be formed an attachment with Madame de Pollastron, the sister of the Prince de Polignac, whose misfortunes are at present occupying the attention of the public. His affection for this lady was so sincere that when she died, during his residence in South Audley-street, he became a prey to the liveliest grief, and a remarkable change came over his mind and character. Previous to that period he had been distinguished for acts of gallantry, and habits of life which will not bear criticism; but from the hour of Madame de Pollastron's death he became thoughtful and reserved, and sought in the religion of his fore-fathers a consolation for the blow which his affections had received. The Count d'Artois was always generous, spirited, and amiable; but now a fresh motive excited his good nature, and the acts of his charity become unbounded. His benevolence was as silent as it was sincere, and many a widow's and orphan's heart have been made glad without knowing the source of the bounty to which they were indebted, While thus fulfilling the duty which his devotion prescribed, and which his own feelings dictated, he did not neglect the claims which the gentlemen of France who abandoned their country with him had on his family. He was the friend and the associate of all the distinguished emigrants—the warmth of his manner gaining every heart. the more so as it was contrasted with the colder and more calculating spirit of his elder brother. To be a Frenchman and an exile was a passport to his friendship. He was one of the first of the Royal Family who returned to France on the restoration. He appeared at Vessoul, in Franche-Comte, in 1814, and soon afterwards passed on to Paris, where he acted as Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, to which he had been instantly appointed by Louis XVIII. It was chiefly through his exertions that the claims of the emigrants were taken into consideration; and the indemnity which was voted for their use, and part only of which they received, in consequence of the legislative plunder of M. Laffitte, in 1831, was mainly attributable to his exertions. A love of justice was the foundation of his character—and compensation to those who sacrificed everything for his family was in his mind a sacred duty. He ascended the throne on the death of his brother, Louis XVIII. The revolution of 1830 is fresh in our readers recollection, and we need not go over the circumstances of that unhappy period. The events which have since occurred have rendered justice to the motives of Charles X., and of the Ministers who have, up to this time, been made the victims of a policy vindictive as it is unjust.—*Post. November*, 19.

INFLUENZA.

The metropolis yesterday (Sunday) presented a melancholy spectacle of the mortality now so generally prevalent. Funeral processions might be seen proceeding in all directions to the numerous burial-places in and around London, each with a long train of relatives or friends, and many presenting an unusual and extraordinary appearance, the undertakers not being able to supply the demand for mourning cloaks. The St. Pancras-road was crowded between the hours of three and five o'clock, and so numerous were the funerals that at one time they extended nearly the whole distance from King's Cross to the large burial grounds beyond the turnpike, near the Old Church. Within the two hours not less than forty seven coffins were borne along, attended by a vast concourse of persons. At the gates of the grounds crowds collected, and it was found necessary to station policemen to prevent the ingress of the individuals who followed. None but mourners were admitted. The following is the numberof burials which took place yesterday afternoon in the burial grounds mentioned:—St. John's-wood, Regent's Park, 46; Paddington-street, St. Marylebone, 28; Paddington Churchyard, 31; St. James's Chapel, Hampstead road, 41; St. George's, Uxbridge road, Hyde park, 38; in the same ground, military funerals of the household infantry, 14; St. Pancras Old Church, 29; St. Mary's, Islington, 53; Christchurch, Blackfriars-road, 24. The churches were all very thinly attended. Yesterday morning Dr. Kenny, Rector of St. Olave's (a very small parish) in the course of his sermon informed his parishioners, that he had that day the painful duty before him of reading the funeral service over 11 bodies—a greater number than had ever occurred in one day since his being appointed rector, 16 years ago. At Greenwich Hospital the mortality amongst the pensioners conti[illegible]es very great. The disorder is now spreading to an [illegible]ming degree amongst the household infantry, cavalry, [illegible] royal artillery, at Woolwich. We do not mean to say [illegible]all the deaths above alluded to were occasioned by [illegible]his epidemic; but certainly by far the greater number.

(From the Medical Gazette.)

Two facts connected with the prevalent epidemic catarrh must press themselves on the notice of every member of the community—the numbers cut off by it, and the severity with which it attacks the old. The daily obituaries in the newspapers are swelled prodigiously beyond their ordinary dimensions, and we question whether even in the cholera times those lists were so heavy. The difference from this, perhaps, is not exactly that the mortality is greater, but that it falls more on people in the upper and middle classes. The cholera raged destructively among the poor, and carried off comparatively few victims from the upper classes; but the epidemic catarrh, in its insidious march, seize indiscriminately on all sorts of persons. Were we called upon to point out the character and distinctive features of the prevailing disorder, we should say that its chief peculiarity has consisted in the extent to which the lungs have been implicated, the mucous membrane lining the air-passages being in many cases inflamed, and after a few days overloaded with viscid secretion, interfering with the arterialisation of the blood. The oppression of breathing is in many cases urgent, and attended by great pain along the lower edge of the ribs, and in the epigastrium. The pulse is for the most part soft, and depletions are borne very badly; in those in whom they are carried too far, delirium is apt to supervene. Numerous cases have proved fatal, and *post mortem* examination has also shown the membrane lining the air-passages to be inflamed, from the trachea into its minutest ramifications, with condensation of portions of the lungs, but the pleura suffering comparatively seldom. Even in slighter cases the recovery is tedious, and the patients go grumbling on for many days, with loss of appetite, great langour, and something of ill humour. The cause of the general seizure is traced to the change which so suddenly occurred in the atmosphere, from great dryness to great humidity, both states being accompanied with a severe depression of temperature. It was not any remarkable alteration in the degree of temperature that gave rise to the morbid consequences, for we have had scarcely an hout of warm or even temperate weather these six weeks, buthe profusion of cold damp moisture with which the air became loaded on the occurrence of the thaw, has been, undoubtedly, a main source of the disorder. There may be, and doubtless are, other qualities in the air which are influential as causes of the prevalent catarrh; yet of these we must, at least for the present, be contented to remain in ignorance; they cannot be appreciated by any powers of analysis which our chemists or meteorologists possess. A violent alternation from great cold to comparative heat has sometimes originated an epidemic. One of the most extensive and destructive epidemic catarrhs with which Europe was, perhaps, ever afflicted, was owing to this cause. It commenced in Russia, in a locality where the thermometer, after standing for sometime at 35 dg. Fahrenheit, rose in the course of twelve hours to 75 dg., indicating a change of temperature to the amount of 40 dg. Forty thousand persons were almost immediately seized with epidemic catarrh. But what happened on the spread of this very epidemic? It traversed Sweden, Denmark, Upper and Lower Saxony, and other regions farther west, without apparently requiring any similar change of temperature in the places it visited; at least no change in any way remarkable was observed. That cold weather is peculiarly favourable to the rise and progress of the disorder, we know from statistical facts. M. Andral, in an able sketch of some of the chief epidemics which have prevailed in Europe, states that of fifty-six catarrhal seizures like the present, twenty-two occurred in winter, twelve in spring, eleven in autumn, and five in summer; while in respect to epidemics of other kinds the case has been very different—of fifty epidemics of dysentary, for instance, thirty-eight prevailed in summer, twelve in autumn, one in spring, and one in winter. How much the winds, aud certain supposed electric states of the air, may have influence, it is extremely difficult to say. East and north-east winds have been considered in this country as prejudicial to health, yet they can scarcely be connected with the origin of the present catarrh, for there has been no remarkable prevalence of winds from those quarters. And as to electricity, the inquiry is equally barren of satisfaction. The air changes frequently from a positive to a negative state, without, in the great majority of instances, giving rise to any appreciable result in regard to health. The deficiency of electricity in the air, rather than any surplus of it, would seem to be favourable to the prevalence of epidemics; for in those lofty flat regions, far above the level of the sea, electricity is almost wholly absent from the air, and epidemics are common. On the other hand, Volta himself analysed and compared the atmospheres of countries attacked with, and free from, epidemic disease, without being able to find any sort of difference between them. We have noticed the fact, that in the present epidemic the persons most susceptible to its influence are the elderly; this may be considered as a peculiarity of the disorder, for on other occasions the young and adult have been equally, if not more, exposed. But there is the greatest diversity in this respect; individuals of every age, of every temperament and constitution, are liable to epidemic attacks at different times. Sometimes the feeble are attacked, sometimes the robust. In one of the epidemic catarrhs which was formerly very destructive in this metropolis, persons of a sanguine temperament were its chief victims. Children were spared in the Russian influenza, while the robust and stout were the principal sufferers. What are the chances in epidemics of this kind? It is very important to observe, that the prognosis of a disease prevailing epidemically is always more serious than when the same disease is met with in a sporadic form; what would in the latter shape be slight, may prove in the former mortal—in statistical language, the cypher of the mortality is raised But much must depend on the age of the persons attacked, and their stamina; it is to be recollected also, that the prognosia varies considerably according to the period of the epidemic. In the onset, or presently after, the danger is greatest; it declines as the visitation approaches its close. Ozanam, in his *History of Epidemics* (1817-1823), gives the following as an estimate of the mortality of the principle diseases which attack large numbers of mankind simultaneously:—

Catarrh carries off per cent.	2
Scarlatina.	5
Dysentery.	from 18 to 40
Croup.	30
Typhus fever.	60
Puerperal fever.	66
Malignant pneumonia.	70
Yellow fever.	from 75 to 80
Plague.	73 to 80

In glancing at this list, however, we must not be deceived; some of the disorders with the lowest cyphers may happen to prove the most destructive; and it is possible that even catarrhal fever, with its low rate of specific mortality, may carry off as great a number of victims as the plague. We do not ourselves rate the specific mortality of epidemic catarrh so low as it is stated in the preceding table; but even if we did we should still see sufficient reason for apprehension when we consider the vast numbers of persons attacked. The comparativrly slight symptoms which mark its invasion, together with the many instances of escape, appear to deprive it in a great measure of its terrors. We doubt not, however, that were it possible to obtain a correct return of the number of victims, the contemplation would not be a little appalling.—*Galignani' Messenger, Jan.* 26.

MISCELLANEA.

The completion of a *second* negotiation that has been for some time on the tapis between the Bank of England and the Northern and Central Bank, took place some days ago. Our readers are aware that the Directors of the Bank of England agreed about three weeks ago, to advance £500,000 to th Northern and Central Bank, to enable the latter to meet the demands upon her. The persons who managed this negociation on the part of the provincial bank stated that this sum would be more than sufficient for the purpose required and that it would not, in fact, be necessary to draw for a considerable part of it. It soon however, turned out, that the managers of the Northern and Central Bank had, from ignorance of the real state of their affairs (for we do not suppose that they would knowingly have made a false statement), most materially underrated the real extent of their liabilities; and that instead of £500,000 being sufficient to rescue them from impending bankrupty, at least double that sum would be necessary. Under such circumstances and after having been so grossly deceived the Bank of England might fairly have declined making any further advance. But to avert, if possible, any public inconvenience, she has come forward a second time. She has prudently, however, stipulated that the entire management of the affairs of the Northern and Central Bank should becommitted to her agents; and that the Bank should enter into no new engagements, of any kind whatever, till every existing claim upon her by the public and the Bank of England has been paid off. The debts due to the public are to be first paid; then the advance made by the Bank of England; and, last of all, the debt due by the Bank to its London agents. The latter objected to this arrangement; but the Bank of England most properly made it a *sine qua non* of her coming forward. The Directors of the Bank of England have manifested throughout this disagreeable affair the most anxious desire to protect even at considerable risk to themselves, the public from the consequences of the gross mismanagement of the Northern and Central Bank. The failure of the latter would have been productive of great local distress and embarassment; and, besides ruining many parties more immediately concerned, might have seriously compromised the public interests. Still, however, we are not altogether clear but that the Directors of the Bank of England would have acted quite as prudently had they left the Northern and Central Bank to its fate. It is not the only great bank that has mismanaged its affairs; and our readers may be assured that it will not be the last to come to the bank of England for assistance. And having afforded aid in this instance, how can the Bank, provided she be guaranteed against ulimate loss, hesitate about affording it in others? What she has now done will be construed into a precedent; and the belief will be diffused. that, however mismanaged, nothing is to be feared as to any concern coming to a stand-still, seeing that the Bank of England will interfere to avert any such catastrophe! There is little, certainty, of moderation or good sense in the present conduct of most Joint Stock Banks; and that little is not very likely to be increased by their managers and partners becoming impressed with the above notion. Nothing that ever occurred did half so much to improve banking in Scotland as the downfall of Messrs. Douglas, Heron, and Co., and the ruin it brought on many opulent families, who had taken a few shares in that bank. The remedy was no doubt a harsh one; but had the Bank of England or the Bank of Scotland interfered to prevent the bankruptcy in question, the salutary influence which it had over the conduct of their establishments, and the opinion of the public, would have been neutralised; and the interests of families would have been provided for by upholding a system destructive of the best interests of the nation. We admit the difficulty of the present case; and we do not blame the Bank Directors for what they have done; but, at the same time, believing, as we do, that our system of provincial banking is as rotten and worthless as can will be imagined—and that so long as it is suffered to exist, it will be an oppressive incubus on the country, and go far to give a gambling character to every industrious undertaking—we should not have been at all sorry to have seen the Northern and Central Bank left to extricate itself, as it best might, from the abyss into which folly and ignorance have precipitated it. The crash that this would have occasioned would have done ten times more to make the public aware of the real nature of the Joint Stock system, than the publication of fifty Parliamentary Reports, or the appointment of as many Commissions; and would, perhaps, have paved the way for a thorough reform of the system.—*Courier, 30th Dec.*

The Message of President Jackson to the Congress of the United States has wonderfully tended to reconcile us to the idea of devoting the remainder of our life to the support of a Government based upon principles strictly conservative, (certainly not Tory.) With all their boasted advantages, Republics are liable to calamities unknown in lands blessed with Monarchical institutions. Let the disafected Radicals of our own country, and the liberty-loving enthusiasts of France, read the speech of General Jackson, and then contemplate the peculiar felicity which, in despite of themselves, they enjoy, living as they do under the shadow of Royal diadems. Of the President's Message no fewer than thirteen paragraphs, or nearly a fourth of the entire document, is taken up with grave considerations respecting the disposal of the surplus revenue! Is not this frightful? The American Government is so rich—so superabounds in wealth and resources—that Congress is invited to deliberate upon the best means of reducing taxation without giving offence to the people! Under a Monarchy the necessity for making such a startling communication as this could never have occurred. Kings—God bless them!—are never at a loss as to how they may dissipate the wealth entrusted to them by their people. They have never any occasion to lecture the tax-payers upon the dangers which they anticipate from excessive receipts. Their exchequers are never inconveniently filled with an useless revenue. This is a strong argument in favour of such a system of Government, especially where it is borne in mind that "riches are the root of all evil." Thanks to the diligence of their Majesties, their mistresses, their courtiers, and all the necessary appendages of crowns and sceptres, their subjects can seldom afford to pay taxes enough to meet the current expenses of the Administration. Thus evangelical poverty becomes the rule, and riches the exception, among the subjects of Monarchical States. But the indulgence of Regal Government does not end here. Care is taken that the few rich shall enjoy all of which it is deemed prudent to deprive those liable to be corrupted by the possession of the fruits of their own industry. Thus the great bulk of the people are indebted to the Government for the preservation of those virtues which distinguish the abjectly poor. We find in the address a long and elaborate disquisition, the burden of which is, that nothing can be less sound than the old adage, "out of debt, out of danger." This, if true, must be a no trifling gratification to a nation with pecuniary encumbrances to the extent of eight hundred millions sterling and upwards. Our Government is happily in a condition to dispose of its surplus revenue for a century to come, without being reduced to the awful necessity of taking into consideration the expediency of handing it over, in hard cash, to the tax-payers. In every other particular the President's message is an able and valuable document, and we have no doubt will be read with feelings of the deepest interest. The retirement of General Jackson is but the prelude to his disappearance from the scene of his triumphs, for by all accounts it appears that he has not long to live. His career was one of glory to himself, and of happiness to the States of which he is now the President. His last speech will yet shake thrones, of which now none doubt the stability.—*Sun, January* 3.

The Army.—We have carefully abstained from noticing the various rumours and reports daily circulated respecting reductions, consolidations, and changes, knowing that most of them are without any foundations in fact, and well aware that Lord Howick has been extremely particular in keeping private his intentions—from not only his own friends, but also the heads of departments. We believe, however, that the following subjects engage his Lord ship's attention, and will form prominent features in the report so anxiously expected:—The grant of a promotion or brevet to all ranks of officers for length of service. The abolition of the present *dépot* system, and the substitution of provisional battalions, by which means regiments on service can be more easily relieved, the period of service in the East lessened, and a considerable saving effected, besides allowing regiments to remain longer at home, their present stay scarcely averaging four years. The abolition of the offices of Deputies in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's departments. The appointment of a definite period for the employment of officers on the staff, and equalising the pay to the duties. The transfer to the War-office from the Adjutant-General's department of the superintendence of courts-martial, and several other changes of minor importance; but all connected with the service.—The report of the proceedings of the commission is at present in progress, under the superintendence of the Secretary at War, and when finished (which is expected to be about the middle of November), it is intended to furnish to each member of the commission a copy, requesting his opinion on the several matters referred to. On these opinions, when collected, Lord Howick will ground the propositions he intends to bring before Parliament for a reform of abuses in the army; and we sincerely trust that the result may be satisfactory to all parties.—(*United service Gazette. Nov.* 1.

"It is reported that the Blackwall Railway Company are in treaty with the East India Directors for the purchase of the East India House, to be used as a depot to the railway,—(*Chronicle.*) *Nov.* 1.

We learn, by the French papers, that the family of the Rothschilds have assembled at Paris. Their house, it is said, requires reorganization, and Paris is henceforth to be the centre of their operations. The line of operation already extends to Constantinople, St. Petersburgh, and Madrid; and London is only a subordinate point from which their dealings radiate. We are rather struck with such a description of this great banking family, as giving to their proceedings a military character. At least they are described in military language; and we can conceive the Rothschilds running along their lines of operation, and liberating Prince Metternich at Vienna, or shutting up the Emperor Nicholas with his armies at St. Petersburg, Louis Philip they will be close to, and he will not be allowed to stir without their permission. We trace their power in his negotiations: two bankers connected with Switzerland have been sent to Berne. They seem to be more powerful than even was Bonaparte; for by means of the sea our brave sailors completely protected us from him, but they cannot keep out the Rothschilds—*Convict,*) *Oct.* 30.

The prisoners' Counsel Bill came into operation for the first time in Sussex, at Lewes Sessions, when, curiously enough, every prisoner who employed counsel was convicted.—(*Brighton Guardian*) *Nov.* 2,

"The *Gazette* of last night contains an order in council, declaring Limerick to be a free port for the importation of goods from places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.—*Times, Nov.* 7.

The Lord Chancellor, on taking his seat this morning, stated that a gross breach of the privileges of the bar had been committed by a barrister, who had written a most insulting letter to Mr. Brougham, one of the Masters in Chancery, with a view to force that gentleman to alter his decision in some cases before him, in which the barrister was employed. His Lordship postponed his decision in regard to this extraordinary charge, until Saturday.—(*Globe Nov.* 7.

"Mark firing by a Marquis.—The following strange and very ill told story appears in the *Post* of this morning:—"On the night of Friday last a Noble Marquis, as well known upon town as he is across country, was at Drury-lane Theatre in company with two friends—both among the good-looking and *recherche* class of fashionables. At a late hour the trio found themselves in the Saloon, where my Lord Marquis was insulted, or, what for our purpose comes to the same thing, believed himself to be so. His Lordship's promptitude is well known; and, acting literally upon the adage "*bis dat qui cita dat*," he knocked his man down twice. The patient protested against the pungency of the prescription: but all the satisfaction he could obtain was an assurance from the Marquis that he also required satisfaction. The thing, therefore was settled. The Noble Marquis gave his adversary the choice of his two companions as a friend, and, one having been selected, pistols were procured, and all four started in a hackney-coach for the neighbourhood of Bayswater. After a couple of shots each had been ineffectually exchanged, the Marquis had some thoughts of making a target of the pearl that adorned the shirt stud of his opponent. This, however, it was thought might sound ugly to the ear of the corner in case of accidents, and, with a discrimination worthy the author of *l' Almanach des Gourmands*, the leg was preferred to the breast. The third shot was fired, and the Marquis kept his word, The *Leg* was hit—we mean the limb, not the individual. The Noble Lord declared himself satisfied, but not so the unknown. He insisted upon another shot; but when it was seen that the snow round his foot was fast changing from white to red—that in fact he had not a leg to stand upon—there was an end of the matter. The Noble Marquis was disappointed; he wished to do everything that was obliging, all satisfied as he was personally; but he was determined by the wheezy voice of the hackney coachman, half lost in the noise he made by stinging his own sides to keep his finders warm:—"My Lord, you oughtn't to fight that ere chap no more cause why—he's only a snob." *Exeunt omnes.* The Marquis was off for Ireland in three hours; his friends lounged home to bed; and as to the stranger, he went nobody knows where."—*Sun, Jan.* 6.

The *Messager* gives the following account of a party given by the Princess de Lieven, on Thursday:—"Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, Count Pahlen, M. de Lowenhielm, and several other members of the *corps diplomatique* were present; but on the arrival of M. Berryer, who formed a close intimacy with the Princess at Baden, he became the centre of attraction. He gave very animated details of his tour in Germany, and particularly as to his visit to Vienna. He related many singular anecdotes of Prince Metternich, whom he saw frequently—of Charles X., the Duke de Bourdeaux, and the rest of that family above all of the Court of Austria. He likewise talked of the will of Charles X., to the drawing up of which he appeared to be no stranger. In thus passing from subject to subject, M. Berryer made known his ideas as to the judgment formed in Germany on the affairs of France, and more particularly on family alliances, on the Cabinet of September 6, on the affairs of Spain, and other topics. The person from whom we received these details assured us that M. Berryer was listened to with attention and interest, which were equally due to the importance of the subjects he treated upon, and the with and animation he displayed."—*Morning Herald, Nov.* 30.

It has been mentioned that the Brevet rank of Major, conferred on Major Colquhoun, has given rise to dissatisfaction in the Corps of Artillery, and has produced a memorial to his Majesty. We have not seen this document, nor have we heard whether a reply has been received; but in the minds of all military men, there can be but one opinion as to the nature of such a step. We are unwilling to believe that this singular mode of proceeding can be intended to injure the gallant officer, whose enterprise and qualifications gave him so strong a claim to promotion, because it is evident that the deliberate act of his Majesty cannot be cancelled, without compromising the kingly dignity, and creating a precedent, which would render no officer secure in any rank whatever which he may have attained. The document can, therefore, be only viewed as a protest, or remonstrance against the promotion of an officer of less pretensions to the mark of approbation than those who have signed the paper. How far the Master-General will submit to such dictation, or will admit this estimate of their own merits, remains to be seen. Sir H. Vivian would not have recommended to his Majesty a measure he is not prepared to defend (though not to the Captain of Artillery), and we believe he must be strong on Major Colquhoun's case, as every one knows that the rank was not given under the influence of any political friend or party, but for the purpose of enabling that officer properly and effectively to fulfill the duties of the situation to which he has recently been appointed, under the orders of Lord J. Hay. We lament that a proceeding, apparently of so illiberal a character, should have emanated from any military body, and particularly from so distinguished a corps as the Artillery, but more so at the unmilitary feeling which is exhibited, if it be intended to question or impugn the right of the King, as head of the army, to award promotion, or reward in whatever quarter *he* may consider right. We predict the signal and total failure of this attempt to restrain the Soverign in the exercise of his prerogative. Should we be disappointed, we see no reason (such a precedent being established by the Royal Artillery) why the non-commissioned officers of every corps in the service, including their own, should not exercise a similar right, and alike protest, or memoralise the commanding officer against

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the appointment of the regimental sergent-major. It is the principle which we contend against—a principle which strikes at the seat of all discipline, and which never could have been thought of if the Duke of Wellington were Master-General, or at the Horse Guards. We are satisfied his Grace would not have retained office if such a principle were admitted; and it is quite clear to us that if those who signed the paper were not required to vacate theirs, a lesson on discipline would have been read to them, which the proceeding in question prove to be so essentially necessary. After this, we should not be surprised to hear of an appeal to Parliament—the principles are alike—that the disposal of patronage, and the discussion on military rewards, be transferred from the King to Joseph Hume and a select committee. Sincerely do we trust that the fate of this ill-advised step will be held up to the army by the military authorities, not as an example to be followed, but as a beacon to avoid.—*United Service Gazette, Dec.* 23.

"The Court at Paris is mortified, we are told, by the alliance of the King of Naples with the Archduchess Theresa, the daughter of the Archduke Charles, a lady on whom, it is said, the Duke of Orleans had fixed his choice. The offence is aggravated by the fact, if it be one, that the King of the French expected that his Sicilian Majesty would have married one of the Princesses of Orleans. We find in some of the newspapers, assertions that the Austrian family interfered with a declaration that the heirs of all illegitimate families should be repulsed from connection with the members of the Holy Alliance. We think that this is not likely to be true, after the remarkably cordial and ostentatiously affectionate manner in which the French princes were received during their late tour in the north. According to other accounts the refusal to be united to the Austrian family came from the Duke of Orleans, who, if we are to credit these stories, is anxious that the separated branches of the house of Bourbon should be re-united by a matrimonial alliance. This report is at least premature, but we think it extremely probable that some arrangement will take place to connect the families of Charles X. and Louis Philip. The King of the French has completely shaken off his Republican associates, and shows great anxiety to join the "family of Kings." Of more importance, perhaps, than these Royal alliances, is the fact that the late municipal elections of Paris have proved the utter apathy of the electors with respect to political affairs. This is, after all, the stronghold of Louis Philip. All those who have anything to lose are heartily tired of revolutions, which expose their property to jeopardy, and give them nothing in return; and those who have been made the instruments of tumult have at last found that, no matter what may be the promises and pretensions of those who urge them forward, the conclusion is uniformly that they are duped and deceived. The trade of the Lafayettes and Laffittes is pretty nearly over. These men and their followers feel, that however promising for them may be the commencement of a revolution, the prizes are sure to fall into other hands. On the whole, we think we see symptoms of a sounder political feeling in France at present than ever existed before. The French government, we are informed, looks upon the reparation offered by the Swiss Diet as satisfactory. We have no doubt of it.—*Standard, Nov.* 13.

The acquittal of the Strasburgh conspirators has been hailed with acclamation in various parts of France. Strasburg was illuminated, and the public rejoicing was as if a victory had been achieved over a national enemy. A similar feeling prevailed in Paris. The press exulted, and M. Thiers entered the Chamber, we are told, with an air of triumph bidding defiance to the Ministers. The expression of such a feeling shows that the Government has placed itself in a false position. On what ground the Jury could have brought in a verdict of acquittal consistently with their oaths it is difficult to see, for the prisoners not only avowed the offence with which they were charged, but exulted in it. The jurors seem, however, to have disregarded other considerations in order to do what is substantially just. They acted as our juries acted for many years, who in the face of evidence, refused to find persons guilty of steating to the amount of forty shillings, because that offence carried with it the penalty of death. The jury of Alsace were convinced, we must presume, that the Government could and ought to have prevented the explosion. Perhaps they even thought that the agents of Government had fostered and encouraged the conspiracy and they hourably refused to be entrapped by forms into being parties to sacrificing the lives of those who were less guilty than the seducing agents. Their conviction was strengthened by the circumstance of the leader having been abstracted from the operation of the law; because, as they might suppose, a public examination of him would reveal the whole plot, and France would not patiently hear that a nephew of Napoleon should be enticed to be criminal that he might become the victim of the guillotine. If such were the view of the jury, even if they were mistaken, they deserve credit for their motives, and the institution of a jury should henceforth be endeared to Frenchmen as a means of protecting life and liberty against that most odious of all systems which begins in subornation to crime, and ends in sacrificing the lives of those who are seduced. France will be likely, we should suppose, therefore, to resist an attempt, should one now be made, to abolish or modify the trial by Jury, which our correspondent says the Ministers contemplate, and which seems probable from the expressions of M. Mole in the debate on the subject. The following view of the acquittal is given by our Paris correspondent, as taken by different parties in that capital:—"The opinions on the verdict of the Strasburg Jury are of course very diverse; that of all the opponents of Government being violently in its favour, but more particularly among the Carlists than any other. The exultation of the Jesuitical *Gazette de France*, for example, knows no bounds—certainly a powerful argument in decision—for this organ of a defeated party never exults but when there is cause for alarm. The great argument in favour of the verdict is, the removal of Louis Bonaparte from the jurisdiction of the laws; but there is either little sincerity or much ignorance in those who put it forth, for little, indeed, must they know of France who can suppose that the appearance of the young Prince at the bar of justice would not have attracted round him all the generous sympathies of the nation, and have been an additional motive for the acquittal. I most firmly believe that, of the many reproaches directed against the Government for getting rid of the miserable spectacle of the nephew of the Emperor Napoleon in a criminal dock, not one is sincere. The memory of the Emperor is still too green to permit the nation's witnessing the humiliation of a name still dear, without pain and even indignation. No rhetoric of party, under colour of respect for the impartiality of justice, can overthrow this fact; and, if it be admitted, it follows that there was not less judgment than generosity in setting him at liberty. Had the Prince been aquitted with his fellow-culprits (for they all acknowledged themselves guilty of the offence charged against them) it would have given life once more to the expiring hydra of faction, and the shout of rejoicing raised to-day would have been one of defiance or revolt. The solemn acquittal of men who made no secret of their guilt before the Court which tried them—nay, who even gloried in the acknowledgement—may be a source of exultation to the multitude; but few calm rational minds will look upon such a verdict without alarm, as furnishing the Government with strong argument against the competency of French citizens to participate in the administration of justice. If the trial by jury should be abrogated in France, and it is generally thought that the attempt will be made, or at least that some modification of the preseut law will be shortly introduced, the strongest vindication of the change will be drawn from the trial at Strasburgh."—*Courer, January*, 29.

"The advanced age of the King of Sweden is drawing the attention of northern politicians to the question of succession to the Swedish throne. The case of the ex-Duke of Brunswick (the prince who lately went up in a balloon), it is supposed, will decide the case of Sweden. The Duke being anxious to form a matrimonial alliance with a princely house, Austria was consulted as to what was the opinion of her, the leading power of Germany, with respect to the rights of offspring, if any, of the marriage, to the dukedom of Brunswick. The answer, we are informed, was, that the Emperor considered the Duke as only being suspended, in consequence of his personal conduct, but that the right of succession lay in his line, and not in that of the duke actually reigning. The same principle, it is said, will prevail in the case of Bernadotte, Gustavus the Fourth is excluded from the throne, but his son's claim to succeed is preserved. We do not forget the great service rendered to the cause of Europe by the distinguished general who is now the monarch of Sweden; but we should not have any objection to find the ancient kingdom of the Goths and Vandals once more ruled over by the house of Vasa—by men of the lineage of Gustavus Adolphus. And, imprudent as the ex-King of Sweden undoubtedly was, we do not forget that, to the utmost of his ability he at one time alone made a stand against the tyranny which was oppressing continental Europe. The matter is, however, a question solely for the consideration of the Swedes themselves, who have always proved themselves to be abundantly capable of taking care of their own affairs. At all events, they should cautiously decline the interference of their eastern neighbours, who would have no objection to patronise Sweden with such paternal care as they extend towards Cracow.—*Herald., October* 31.

There are various unpleasant assertions in the Paris papers relative to the previous knowledge which the Government had of the conspiracy; but we hope, for the honour of human nature, and for the sake of all Governments worthy of preservation for the balance of good they afford, that it was totally ignorant of all the circumstances till the plot burst out. Though greater vigilance might have discovered and prevented it, we cannot believe that the French Government has laid a trap for the lives of its subjects.—*Courier, November* 1.

If we may rely on the statement of our intelligent "Genevese Traveller," now in America, who is a disinterested and impartial observer, we see, in the late proceeding of Government and people of the United States, a confirmation of the suspicion long entertained in the best-informed diplomatic circles, that the annexation of Taxas to their already unwieldly territory is a favourite project. Texas would be the stepping-stone to the acquisition of Mexeco. Will such a result, probably not a very distant one, be most injurious to Spain or to American union? Meantime will Europe be content to be a quiet observer of the progress of events?—*Times, November* 8.

Prince George of Cambridge is not expected to return to this country from the Continent for two years, or two years and a half, from the date of his departure. The young Prince is now in Hanover with his Royal parents, but he will make the grand tour of the European Courts ere his return, attended by Lieut. Col. Cornwall, of the Coldsteam Guards.—*Post, November* 8.

The usual half-yearly public examination of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, took place on the 3d, 4th, and 5th inst. At the close of the examinations the following officers were presented with certificates of qualification:—Capt. S. Gordon, 35th Regt.; Lieut J. R. Wheeler, 5th; G. Grey, 83d; and G. Balck, 93d. In consequence of the very superior talents and acquirements displayed by the three last-mentioned officers in the highest branch of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to their certificates, and the following gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended for appointmant to ensigncies in the line without purchase:—J. M. Primrose, G. A. Taylor, T. Kearney, Henry J. Warre, R. Baillie, J. R. Lysaght, J. A. Wilkinson, W. H. M. Simmons, J. L. Croker, C. Sweteham, C. J. Walker, E. Montagu, W. J. Hamilton, W. J. Hail, D. M'Adam, E. Haythrone, E. G. Wynyard, R, W. D. Lowe, W. Hamilton.—*United S. Gazette, November* 8.

Lieut. Bosauquet, the commander of the *Leveret* brig-of-war, who, by his well-timed co-operation with the authorities of Mozambique, in June last, restored the Queen of Portugal's Government at that place, which had been subverted by a Miguelite insurrection, is to be decorated with the military orders of the Tower and Sword, and her Majesty has it in contemplation to forward an autograph letter to his Britannic Majesty, to request permission for him to wear the same, and to recommend him for promotion.—*Times November* 9.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was on Thursday taken from his prison at Strasbourg, and sent off for the Port of Lorient, where a ship of war will immediately on his arrival sail with him for America. The Prince arrived at Paris at one o'clock on Saturday morning, and stopped at the Prefecture of Police. After dressing himself and taking a repast, he contined his journey at five.—*Galignani's Messenger November* 11.

It is said that Price Louis Napoleon has been required to give his word of honour that he will not leave the United States within the next ten years, and that he at first refused, but yielded on being told that the fate of his accomplices depended upon his compliance.—*Journal de commerce, November* 11.

Very seldom has the announcement of the death of a private individual possessed one-tenth part of the interest which will be excited in every part of England, among the friends of the Church, by the intelligence that yesterday, in the 79th year of his age, at King's College, Cambridge, departed this life, and entered upon his glorious rest, the Rev. Charles Simeon, Senior Fellow of that College.—*Standard, November* 14.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of a valuable officer, Lieut. Murphy, of the Royal Engineers who was attached to the Euphrates expedition. The loss of this officer, who died of typhus, at Bussorah, on 9th August, is deeply to be lamented, on account of his high scientific attainments and indefatigable perseverance. It is satisfactory to learn from Col. Chesney's and Capt. Estcourt's letters, that his astronomical observations had been brought to a conclusion, so as to form, when reduced, a series of true positions, from the Bay of Scanderoon, in the Mediterranean, to Bridjeck, on the Euphrates, and thence down the river to Bussorah.—*Athenæum, November* 14.

Threatening Letter.—The Lord Chancellor having appointed this morning to give his final decision as to the course he should adopt against the party who sent a threatening letter to Master Brougham, the Court, long before the usual time of commencing business, was crowded to excess. The Lord Chancellor said, "In the case of the Ludlow Charity, I have received answers from the parties to whom I directed copies of the threatening letter to Master Brougham to be sent, informing me that it is not their intention to move against the writer of the letter. It, therefore, remains for me to do my duty. The course I intend to adopt is, to bring the offending party before me for contempt; but as he is not now present, I shall abstain from entering into any detail of the case, or alluding to the contents of the letter sent to the Master. I may, however, observe, that yesterday I received a letter from the same individual, couched in terms that greatly aggravate the original offence. The course, therefore, I have made up my mind to pursue, is to follow the example of Lord Hardwicke, and call the party before the Court to answer for his contempt. He should direct an order *nisi* to issue, calling upon Mr. Charlton to show cause why he should not be committed to the Fleet for contempt of that Court; and he also ordered that Mr. Charlton should attend personally in Court on this day week.—The case appears to excite great interest.—*Standard, November* 15.

"The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry arrived at St. Petersburgh from Moscow the 21st ult. The attentions paid them by the Imperial family have been unceasing. The following is from a private letter of the 29th ult., addressed by the noble marquis to a friend in London:—"The Emperor gave me a most splendid manœuvre. He commands the line himself in person, and does it right well. He is, I hear, an excellent tactician. He has a fine voice, and looks all he is, at the head of his prodigiously fine Cavalry Guard. I never saw horses and men in better state or higher discipline. The men were always magnificent; but, since 1814, the breed of horses is improved. The Russian horses have imbibed much of the Arabian, Tartar, and English racehorse blood. I think the Chevalier Guards and Gardes à Cheval have finer horses than our Life Guards—more bone and finer action, and not so much gum. The regiments that pleased me most were the Grenadier Gardes à Cheval and the Lancers of the Guard; they are beautiful. The young Cezarowitz headed his Hussar Regiment of the Guard. He is an extraordinarily handsome young man of 18—six feet high. The Emperor was most flattering and cordial to me. We go to his country-house to-day for a day or two. We are placed quite on a footing of intimacy and cordiality with the family" We have also been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Lord Seaham, son of the Marquis, dated Oct. 24:—"There was a grand review given to-day by the Emperor" (the manœuvre mentioned in the letter of the noble marquis) "of all the cavalry of the Guard, which amounts to 10,000 men. It was certainly a very fine sight. After the review to-day, he (the Emperor) came in a common little caleche, totally unattended, to see the marchioness at the hôtel. He came quite suddenly upon us, and was hardly known, as he had not so much as a footman with him—merely a long-bearded Russian driving him."—*Post, November* 15.

A new arrangement has lately been made at Falmouth for the early delivery of letters, etc., from ships which may be detained at sea by adverse winds. The plan is as follows:—A steamer is placed on the station, and takes a cruise; if in that cruise she discovers a vessel windbound, the letters are transferred to the care of the steamer, who brings them into port, and they are then forwarded to London.—*Sun.*

Almost all the members of the Bonaparte family, says the *Presse*, are preparing to leave Europe, and remove to the United States of America, in consequence of the advice of certain Sovereigns who have constantly given them marks of their good-will, and of the greater part of their old friends in France. They have themselve felt that their remaining in countries where a degree of political agitation is constantly afloat will expose them to inconveniences and suspicion, however prudent they may be; and late events have convinced them that their tranquillity depends upon their withdrawing. Orders have been given for the sale of all the immense estates they possess in Italy; and in a few months there will not be left in Europe any one of the family of Bonaparte, except two females, whose state of health disables them from bearing the fatigues of the voyage to America."—*Galignani's Messenger, Nov.* 18.

"Amongst the British officers, claimants on the Portuguese government, General Bacon, as the chief, for near £10,000, sailed last week for Lisbon. Upon special invitation from Madrid, he is also to take the immediate command of 3,000 cavalry, to be forthwith raised and fully equipped in this country, under his directions. He will be entirely independent of Evans's troops or commands. His great talents, courageous conduct and heroism in Portugal, are well known and appreciated by Spain. His return will be as expeditious as the voyage will permit, to superintend the whole; and the money for this equipment will be forthcoming despite all apparent present difficulties.—(Chronicle.)—*November*, 6.

It is with regret we announce the death of the amiable and accomplished Lady Elliot, which took place after only a few hours' illness. Her ladyship, who has thus been cut off in the flower of her youth, was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart., and granddaughter to the biographer of Johnson, and inherited, in an eminent degree, the talents for which her family have been distinguished.—*Globe, Nov.* 2.

Died, on 31st July, on his passage to England, between the Cape of Good Hope and St Helena, William Hawkins, Esq., aged 78. second son of James, late Bishop of Raphoe, and eldest brother of Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed, Bart Mr. W. Hawkins had been in the East India Company's Madras Civil Service in various and important capacities since the year 1776, and for the last 13 years had been their resident agent at the Cape. His remains were deposited at St. Helena.—*Sun, Nov.* 2.

"Glasgow University election promises to be one of uncommon interest. Certain allusions have been made to it by more than one Tory London Journal, to the effect that the students were about to do themselve *the honour* of electing Lord Lyndhurst to the rectorial chair. However this may be, no one has yet been daring enough to make a proposal within the College walls. Sir John Campbell *has* been proposed, and from the high qualifications for the office which he possesses (and from the enthusiasm with which his name has been received) will, no doubt be elected.—*Glasgow Chron. Nov.* 2.

Steam Communication with India.—Thirteen years have rolled over our heads since the first meeting at Calcutta put forth entreaties for steam-communication; and to show how earnestly it was then desired, 80,000 rupees were subscribed at that Presidency alone. The time has arived when there can be no just reason offered for further delay. The practicability of the measure has been tested—its utility was never doubted.—*Sun.*

The facility with which both the late foolish attempts in France have been repressed, augurs well for the perpetuity of the dynasty now on the Throne of France. The country, indeed, has suffered so much from the desperation of a faction, that wishes to abolish all social distinctions, that it would probably submit to despotism in preference to anarchy. We congratulate it on the result.—*Atlast November* 5.

At the suggestion of Lord W. Bentinck, the Horse Guards recommended that all the East India Company's European regiments should be abolished; but the Deputy Chairman, Major Carnac, protested against it, and orders have been sent out to keep them up in the most efficient manner. Major Carnac acted in this case from the best motives, as an old soldier, under the supposition that the post of honour was always given to the Europeans and that there ought to be an opening for Company's officers. The Court wish to devise some method to prevent the unjust supercession complained of in these regiments; and it is supposed the corps will be joined together as they were formerly, the officers of both wings getting the standing they would have had if the division had not taken place.—*United S. Journal Nov.*, 20.

Cambridge has, perhaps, scarcely ever before exhibited a scene so striking and so solemn as that of the funeral of the devoted servant of God, the late Mr. Simeon, on Saturday. Before the appointed hour, the hall of King's College was filled with members of the University. The deepest and most solemn melancholy seemed to pervade every face. Proceeding from the hall, the procession advanced round the grand quadrangle, walking four a-breast; it was headed by the choristers,, with their surplices, followed by the scholars and fellows in hatbands of long silk, and large silk scarfs covering their gowns; last of these came the provost of the College, Dr. Thackery, in deep mourning. The principal mourner, Sir R. Simeon a nephew of the deceased, followed the bier, which was borne upon the shoulders of men; among the other mourners were the trustees of his livings, and many of the incumbents that filled them; and the rear was brought up by an immense body of the members of the University among whom were the Professors, and many of the heads of houses, and a large number of Fellows of Colleges and resident Masters of Arts. Last of all came a long array of under graduates, who indeed, though last, constituted from their number, the largest part of the procession. The whole, as they walked closely four abreast round the spacious path that surrounds the great quadrangle, covered each side—the number exceeding, perhaps, 2,000. After passing behind the Fellows' building, the slow-pacing pageant entered the chaped through the western door, and proceeded at once to the choir. On each side the visitors, who were not members of the University, the greater part ladies and respectable females, were arranged and exhibited the deepest and most unaffected grief. The funeral service was read by the Provost in a voice which betrayed at times the deep interest he felt in the solemn duty; the parts appointed to be sung were beautifully chanted by the choristers of the College, and on the termination of the ceremony the "Dead March in Saul" was performed, with its grand thunders on the organ, by Mr. Pratt, and the usual performers. The vault is near the western door, and is already occupied by others of the Senior Fellows.—*Herald, November* 23.

We see by the Manchester papers that notice was given last week by the manager of the Northern and Central Bank to all persons who are indebted to that concern on open accounts that they will be required to pay up their several balances on or before 1st February next, from which day there will be a complete suspension of the business of the bank until its affairs are arranged, and the advances made by the Bank of England shall be reimbursed. Two Directors of the Bank of England, Messrs. Prescott and Dobree, with their solicitor, Mr. Freshfield, were actively engaged in the investigation of the accounts of the Northern and Central Bank. A meeting of the more influential shareholders was held on Wednesday, to consider whether any, and what, steps should be taken by them in the present state of their affairs, preparatory to which one of them, Mr. Harbottle, waited on the Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Bank, and stated that if there was any information which the Directors desired to communicate to the meeting he should be glad to convey it. In answer to this the Chairman stated some particulars with respect to the situation of the establishment, which, in the main, agreed with the details already before the public. He said that the amount owing to the company on open accounts was about £1,280,000, of which one-half was in Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds. That, on the other hand, the Northern and Central Bank had received from the Bank of England, up to that time, sums amounting to £730,000, to meet which they had deposited good bills to the amount of 343,000, leaving an uncovered balance of £287,000, due to the Bank of England, which, with £150,000, the balance due to the London and Westminster Bank, made a total of £437,000. The amount of deposits owing by the company, and of notes in circulation, was represented to be small, but no specific sums were named.—*Post, January* 4.

"We have much pleasure in recording that the day had been fixed which was to witness Lord Bath's reconciliation with his son. Lord Weymouth's death, occurred but two days before. It must be a satisfaction to his family to remember that Lord Weymouth did not close his eyes upon the world without assurance of his father's forgiveness and affection. His exemplary conduct during the last six years had endeared him to many, and the poor had lost in him a generous friend and benefactor.

"The marriages alluded to by the initials in the paper as being in contemplation, is that of Lord Glandine, son of the Earl of Norbury, with Lady G. Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford. The other intended marriage is reported to be that of Lord Marcus Hill, and the beautiful Miss Blake—*Herald, January* 21.

The Rats at Paris.—One of the principal reasons for the long delay in removing the depôt of the filth of Paris from Montfaucon, is the dispersion it would cause of the myriads of rats which have hitherto found their subsistence there, and which no doubt would assail the Faubourg du Temple, and probably cause the destruction of many houses. Various means of getting rid of this plague, previous to the proposed removal, have been tried in vain. Even poison has failed, and besides, this method is attended with numerous dangers. The most successful expedient has been frequently hunting them with dogs. To render the slaughter the more extensive, all their burrows or outlets are stopped at midnight, and then, in the morning, the chace has been made by torch-light. On some of these occasions as many as 45,000 of these animals have been killed of a morning! Their skins, when properly stripped off, without holes or other damage, are sold at one sou a-piece, to make gloves. During the last year these *battues* have been very much attended; and two gentlemen well known in the fashionable world have been eager to join the sport with their dogs; and a third, who prefers finding his game closer at home, has, it is said, had numbers of them bagged, and brought to afford him amusement within his own territories, to the great annoyance of his neighbours.—*Morning Herald Nov.* 30.

Increase of Attorneys.—There are, it is computed, not less than 8,000 attorneys practising, in London. There is also a great number on the roll, filling situations as managing clerks, and, in the aggregate, they make a formidable array. To decrease the number, and render the profession more respectable, the practice of examination has been revived. The answers of some of the aspirants to legal fame have, it is said, been most ludicrous. It was inquired of one what was the first thing he should do when a party had been arrested, and he replied, "To pay the debt and costs." Another was asked what was the first thing to do when a party died; and his answer was, "To send for an undertaker." Several have been advised to make their applications on a future occasion—a gentle hint to improve themselves. It is astonishing, notwithstanding the increase, to observe the many applications every term, to be admitted. It is understood to be in contemplation to make the article stamps 500*l.* instead of the present sum of 120*l.* An alteration to that effect would unquestionably prove beneficial, as it would deter from entering the profession many who could neither augment its respectability or appreciate its institutions. The Legislature seems to have an apprehension of the mischief likely to accrue by the increase, as it has, in the Act now in operation for the recovery of small debts in the Tower Hamlets, provided by the 39th section, that if any attorney appears on the part of a plaintiff or defendant, he is liable to be fined by a Magistrate the sum of 50*l.* and, in default of payment, a distress may be levied on his property. This clause is not generally known, and several have attended to protect, as it is termed, the interests of "their clients," and, on the clause being pointed out, have departed much chagrined.—*Morning Herald Nov.* 30.

One of the highest entertainments in Turkey is having you to their baths. When I was introduced to one, the lady of the house came to undress me; another, high compliment they pay to strangers. After she had slipped off my gown, and saw my stays, she was very much startled at the sight of them, and cried out to the other ladies in the bath: "Come hither, and see how cruelly the poor English ladies are used by their husbands:—you must boast indeed of the superior liberties allowed you, when they lock you thus up in a box!—*Lady Montagu.*

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